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Monday, May 5, 1975
Vaisakha 15, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 5, 1975/Vaisakha 15, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER Hon Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Kumari Padmaja Naidu who passed away at New Delhi on the 2nd May, 1975 at the age of 75

Daughter of an illustrious mother Sarojini Naidu, Kumari Padmaja entered public life when she was only 21 and served the country in various fields of national life with distinction She entered the arena of freedom struggle with youthful enthusiasm and suffered imprisonment in 1942 Quit India Movement After independence she was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950 to 1951 In 1956 she was appointed as Governor of West Bengal and held that office for two terms during the years 1956 to 1967 During her Governorship of West Bengal she brought dignity and grace to that high office A recipient of Padma Vibhushan in recognition of her services to humanity she devoted a great deal of her life in social work by associating herself with a number of social, educational and cultural organisations, the service of which she cherished till her last She was Chairman of the Nehru Memorial Fund She was also associated with the All-India Handicrafts Board, Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Senate of the Osmania University, the Planning Committee of the former Hyderabad Government and the Hyderabad State Youth Welfare Board. She was also the Chairman of the Indian Red Cross

Society and of the Bangladesh Refugee Assistance Committee Her dedicated service to the cause of refugees from Bangladesh in 1971 will always be remembered with gratitude In her death the country has lost yet another link with past heroic national life.

We deeply mourn the loss of this great lady and, I am sure, the House will join me in condoling her sad loss.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to her memory

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of shortage of Chemical Fertilisers on Current Rabi and Kharif output

+

*874 SHRI RAM PARKASH
SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which the Kharif/Rabi output is likely to be hit by the shortage of chemical fertilisers in various States during the current financial year;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard,

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) precautionary measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Agricultural production is influenced by a number of factors such as amount of rainfall, the availability of irrigation facilities

as also other inputs, including fertilisers etc. As regards fertilisers, it is expected that adequate quantities will be available in the country for the Kharif and Rabi crops of 1975-76 Therefore, there is not likely to be any set-back to the agricultural output on account of the shortage of fertilisers.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि ऐसे कौन कौन से राज्य है जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी खाद की डिमाण्ड के लिये लिखा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Sir, All State Governments may, from time to time, ask us to supply fertilisers. But, what is being done is that there are two seasonal conferences organised in which all the State Governments participated and we work out the requirements on that basis and then supplies are made.

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि फर्टिलाइजर के एलाटमेंट के लिए भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या पालिसी है ? साथ ही हरियाणा राज्य ने केन्द्र से कितने फर्टिलाइजर की डिमाण्ड की है, उसमें आपने कितनी कटौती की है तथा उस कमी का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as Haryana Government is concerned, they could not lift up the fertilisers which we allotted. Despite the instructions, Haryana Government had not come forward to lift it up. There is no serious shortfall in supplies at all.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the consumption of fertilizers in the country, which is a measure of agricultural development, has fallen during the last two or three years progressively? If so, the reasons for this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the fertiliser consumption has not fallen substantially. There is only some marginal fall. As against 28 lakhs tonnes consumption of NKP, there has been a consumption of about 27.7 lakhs tonnes. Though the fertiliser consumption has not increased according to our projection, it has not gone down either.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Sir, the hon. Minister just now said in his reply that adequate quantity of fertiliser is available in the country. I would like to know why, during the last two *to three years—he has himself admit*ted that—the consumption has also fallen and the price has risen. How does he reconcile to both the statements?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I did not say that the consumption has fallen There has been a marginal fall.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Whether it is a marginal or not, there is a fall in consumption.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Last year, the consumption had been at the level of 27 to 28 lakhs tonnes of NKP and that continues. What I was submitting was that the projections that we had made were not realised Last year there was drought in many parts of the country and so, during the season, the consumption of fertiliser was affected in major States like the U P, M.P., and Gujarat; Tamil Nadu also suffered from drought. That was one factor as far as impact on prices is concerned.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether the Government is aware that due to the abnormal increase of fertiliser prices the small farmers are not able to purchase fertiliser according to the plans formulated by the State Government and the Central Government? If so, whether the

Government is considering to reduce the price of fertilisers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, no study is available as to what has been the impact of the prices on the small farmers but it is well known that small farmers in this country have low purchasing power and when prices are high there must have been some difficulties. We are studying the situation We are trying to see that credit is made available to the small farmers so that they are in a position to purchase fertilisers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the hon Minister tell us how much fertiliser was in the pipeline when they had brought about this recent increase in price? Is it also a fact that while the retailers will make money because of this price increase, the Government will not get anything and also as a result of this the off-take has been much less

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Sir, about off-take I have already submitted that the off-take has not been less It is more or less at the same level As regards his other question as to how much was in the pipeline under import the hon Member may address the question to the appropriate Ministry.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 27–28 लाख टन तक फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल हुआ । क्या उन्होंने स्टेट्स की रिक्वायरमेंट के बारे में भी आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए है कि स्टेट्स की क्या रिक्वायरमेंट थी और उनको रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक कितन फर्टिलाइजर उनको उन्होंने दिया ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the total demand has been on the high side but last year there was substantial carry-over from kharif season because many of the States could not utilise the same because of lack of rains and shortage of power. Many States are having large stocks. During rabi season there was no shortage as such as compared to the earlier season. Even in the coming year the position is expected to be very satisfactory.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि खाद के दाम बढने की वजह से छोटे काश्तकार खादो का इस्तेमाल नही कर पा रहे हैं और खुद भी उन्होने इस बात को माना है कि बहुत सारी स्टेट्स में खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश मे फर्टिलाइजर का शार्टेज रहा है तो निकट भविष्य मे फर्टिलाइजर को और सस्ता करने के लिए तथा उन स्टेट्स को पहुचाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the supplies to the States during the coming kharif season there would not be any difficulty I have not made a positive statement about the small farmers I have said that we are studying the situation.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I would like to know which are the States which have carry-over supply of fertilisers due to non-lifting by the agriculturists.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A very large number of States have carry-over supplies including the State from which the hon Member comes, that is, Maharashtra.

Mechanisation of Cotton Cultivation

\+

*875 SHI D D DESAI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton cultivation has remained neglected in India so far as mechanisation is concerned;

(b) if so, whether any schemes have been introduced for mechanisation in cottor cultivation by the Haryana Agricultural University;

(c) whether the scheme is to develop and invent various implements

to facilitate sowing, weeding and harvesting of cotton; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

Cotton Cultivation does not appear to have suffered in most parts of the Country for want of mechanisation. Timely sowing however becomes difficult in heavy soil if adequate farm power is not available.

A scheme for mechanisation of cotton cultivation was sanctioned in August, 1972 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, for a period of three years at a cost of Rs 2 01 lakhs with the following broad objectives —

(i) Survey and study of the existing agronomic practices for cultivation of cotton

(ii) Testing and evaluation of the available implements and machines for their suitability for cotton cultivation and modification of the same, for better performance

(iii) Design and development of simple machines for cotton cultivation.

The following results have so far been obtained:

1 A delinter has been designed and tested

2 After testing of available seed and seed-cum-fertilizer drills, a three row bullock drawn planter has been designed, developed and tested.

3 A power weeder has been designed.

4. Feasibility studies on 'Knapsack Cotton Picking device' have been initiated.

SHRI D D DESAI: Sir, India is the home of cotton plants Our production per hectare is about 160 Kg. whereas the production in Pakistan is double of ours In some developed countries, it is as much as 900 Kg Even in Mexico and Egypt, it is about 750 Kg I would like to know from the hon Minister, how is he going to bridge the gap in productivity between ours and that of other countries and how is he expecting our Textile industry to be economically viable to compete in international market with this low productivity? I would also like to know, if the country has developed the implements for mechanisation and what sort of arrangements has been made to make use of these implements for improving the productivity of cotton?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Sir, as far as agronomic research is concerned we had already made very good progress and my hon friend who is an agriculturist and a grower of cotton himself knows that some of the hybrid cotton have done exceedingly well and they can compete favourably with any other country in the world I admit that as far as mechanisation of implements is concerned, we have not made very much progress The Haryana Agricultural University Hissar has been experimenting with certain implements and they have already carried out some research on those implements For instance, in regard to de-linting of cotton, they have done some good work A seed-cum-fertiliser drill has been modified and it has been found quite useful A bullock-drawn cotton planter has been experimented successfully One prototype of a power weeder has been developed and the effect of defoliation on picking of cotton has also been experimented successfully. If the hon. Member is really interested, I would suggest that it will be worthwhile if he pays a visit to Hissar.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the information

about the implements which have been perfected by the Haryana Agricultural University and the Ludhiana Centre has tested them. Now, my question to the hon Minister is this Having experimented that far, would be consider and would he see to it that the standardisation of implements is made and the workshop blueprints are prepared and widely distributed? This will create faith among the farmers because the farmers firstly distrust because of the sub-standard nature of new implements Would he see to it that standardisation is done and the workshop blueprints are distributed as widely as possible with the intention of encouraging the farmers to raise the productivity?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Sir this is a very good suggestion made by the hon Member and we will circulate the blueprints to various Agricultural Universities so that they can popularise it

SHRI P GANGADEB Sir, in view of the fact that Egypt has completely mechanised its cotton cultivation operations, with substantial results, I would like to know from the hon Minister, what are the hurdles in the way of adopting mechanisation of cotton cultivation in India and whether it is due to the lack of proper organisation to locate entrepreneurial ability at the district levels and if so, what action is being taken on a country-wide basis to achieve this mechanised cultivation specially to save foreign exchange on import of cotton year after year?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Sir, the conditions vary between Egypt and India Egypt has shortage of agricultural labour and manpower whereas India has excess of agricultural labour Consistent with the employment problem in our country, we are doing everything possible to mechanise cotton cultivation

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Is it true that wherever schemes of mechanisation of cotton cultivation have been undertaken in different parts of the country, because the cost involved is quite high, and in audition the Cotton Corporation is not able to have adequate purchase of cotton from the cotton growers by paying a substantial amount in cash, there is a tendency on the part of cotton cultivators recently not to undertake mechanisation at all? If so, what are the remedies you are going to have to prevent this tendency?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN A very large number of our cotton growers are small growers Many of their family members themselves work in the fields and they do not feel the need for any mechanisation

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE He has not answered my question I pointed out the difficulties of those who are undertaking mechanisation Even among them, the tendency is not to resort to mechanisation He has not touched that I am asking one question he is answering something else.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN It is a matter of economics, likes and dislikes Those who try the experiment, if it suits them, they carry on with it, if it does not suit them they give up the experiment

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Government are contemplating having many agro-service centres, also agro-industries corporations have been set up in each State Will the knowledge obtained by these universities be transferred to these centres so that they may be in touch with the farmers and be of service to them without having to spend too much towards purchase of implements etc? Will this scheme be implemented by Government?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Yes, wherever agro-industries have come up and where they need any assistance from us, we are always happy to impart that knowledge to them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that although the acreage under cotton cultivation in India is one of the largest, yet the per acre production in India is one of the lowest in the world, will Government consider the proposal of giving assistance to small and medium farmers in the matter of implements through the media of co-operative societies or servicing societies so that they can use implements which may not be very costly, which may have been designed and developed in our universities here, which may help them to grow cotton better?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There are extension agencies in evry block. Whatever implements are developed are displayed through the agro-industries or through demonstrations arranged by the universities or displayed even at the block level to the farmers so that they can see and select the implements.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know the effect of what has been done so that the implements reach the farmers We display them in a house. What is the use?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the organisation of extension services for the transmission of this knowledge to those centres.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The hon. member has asked about the low production of cotton in our country. You are fully aware that while on the one hand, in some cases, the production is very low in certain other cases, our farmers have reached stages of production which compare very favourably with any of the best production in the world, like Varalakshmi cotton; there are several hybrid varieties of cotton evolved, long staple varieties, which are doing exceedingly well. We are imparting that knowledge and knowhow through the extension agencies all over the country.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : आज देश की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि काटन क्रौप के अन्दर मशीनीकरण का उपयोग किया जा सके क्योंकि देहातों के अन्दर काफी बेकारी है उनको काटन में बहुत काम मिल जाता है। जो कुछ बड़े बड़े जमीनों के मालिक हैं वह काटन की तरफ़ ज्यादा जा रहे हैं और यह कोशिश कर रहे है कि इसमें मशीनीकरण का उपयोग किया जाय। क्या सरकार इस पर कायम रहेगी कि इसक मशीनी करण न किया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पहले ही जवाब दे दि .ा है, फिर दोबारा कैसे दोहरायें।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं पहले ही कह चुका हू कि जहा जरूरत है वहां मशीनी करण करेंगे, और जहा जरूरत नही है वहा नही करेंगे ।

Chairman's Post in U.G.C.

*876.SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Chairman of University Grants Commission lies vacant at present and if so, since when;

(b) the names, qualifications and experience of the University Grants Commission Chairmen since its inception; and

(c) number and names of the present personnel of University Grants Commission giving similar particulars about them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir, since September, 28, 1974.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The names, qualifications and experience of the former Chairman of the University Grants Commission and its present personnel, at the time of their appointment were as follows:—

Former Chairmen of the University Grants Commission

Name	Qualification and experience
1	2
1. Dr C D Deshmukh	B A. (Hons), Bar-at-law, Member of the Indian Civil Service, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India Union Minister of Finance.
2. Dr V S. Krishna	B. A (Hons) Ph D, Lecturer, Reader, Registrar and Professor of Economics, Andhra University, Vice -Chancellore, Andhra University
3. Dr D S Kothari	M Sc , Ph D Professor and Head of the Department of Physics, Delhi University Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence
4. Dr George Jacob	M A , M Sc , Ph D Professor of English Hislop College, Nagpur and Patna College, Patna. Member of the Indian Administrative Service Vice Chancellor, Patna University Ranchi University and Kerala University Chairman, Kerala State Education Advisory Board

Present personnel of the University Grants Commission

Vice-Chairman	
Prof Satish Chandra	M A Ph D Lecturer in History, Allahabad University Reader in History, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University Professor of History, Rajasthan University and Jawaharlal Nehru University Research Associate, School of Oriental and African Studies London Smuts Visiting Fellow, University of Cambridge Dean, School of Social Science Jawaharlal Nehru University
Members	
1. Shri K N Chandra	Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
2. Dr Ajit Mookherjee	Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)
3. Prof R S Sharma	M A Ph. D Lecturer Professor and Head of the Department of History, Patna University Visiting Professor. University of Toronto Fellow, Jawaharlal Nehru University.
4. Prof Rais Ahmed	M A, M S E, D Phil, Lecturer in Physics Aligarh Muslim University, Professor of Physics, Regional College of Engineering Srinagar Professor and Head of the Department of Physics and Dean of the Faculty Aligarh Muslim University
5. Prof S. Gopal	M A D Phil, D Litt, Assistant Director, National Archives of India, Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs. Reader, Oxford University, Professor of Contemporary History, Jawaharlal Nehru University

1	2
6. Prof. M. Santappa	M. Sc., Ph. D. Reader and Head of the Department of Physical Chemistry, Madras University Professor of Chemistry, Madurai, University. Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Madras.
7. Prof. J. B. Y. Chitambar, ...	B. Sc. (Ag.), M. S. Ph. D. Assistant Farm Manager, Department of Agriculture Uttar Pradesh Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, Vice-Principal and Principal Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
8. Prof. B. M. Udgaonkar	M. Sc. Scientist, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay, Professor and Head Theoretical Physics Group and Chairman Education Committee, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
9. Dr. Amarjit Singh	M. Sc., M. Engg. Science, Ph. D. Lecturer in Radio Physics, Delhi University Scientists National Physical Laboratory, Head, Vacuum Tubes Project Division, Assistant Director Deputy Director and Director at the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.
10. Shri K. T. Chandy . . .	M. A. LLM, Bar-at-Law Director, Hindustan Levers, Director, Institute of Management, Calcutta. Chairman, Food Corporation of India Hindustan Steel Limited and Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Deputy Chairman, Kerala Planning Board.

Sir, there are three minor typographical errors in the statement for which I deeply regret and would like to carry out the corrections On the first page of the Statement, in the second line of the first sentence, after the world former' the words 'full time' will have to be inserted and thus it should read as "The names, qualifications and experience of the former full time Chairmen....were as follows.—" On page 2 of the Statement, against Prof. R S Sharma, under 'qualification and experience', the last line shows as 'Fellow, Jawaharlal Nehru University', but it should be read as 'Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow' and not 'Fellow, Jawaharlal Nehru University'. The third one in the last line of the same page, that is, against Prof Rais Ahmed, 'under qualification and experience', it is stated as: 'Professor and Head of the Department of Physics and Dean of the Faculty, Aligarh Muslim University'. But it should read as: 'Professor and Head of the Department of Physics and Dean of the Faculty of Science, Aligarh Muslim University'.

MR SPEAKER. I hope your supplementaries are not to pass through these qualifications.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: From the Statement one can see that the UGC has been fortunate in having 4 very distinguished and eminent educationists as Chairman—Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Krishna, Dr D S Kothari and Dr George Jacob Sir, I want to ask why is it that such an important post is left vacant for nearly seven months or more now? I want to know whether the Government of India think—particularly the Minister of Education who is also an academician in his own right,—that the UGC can afford to function in the absence of its guiding and presiding deity? I wish to know when the Chairman is to be appointed

and may I know what basis and what criteria for this will be followed? Further, whether Government will give an assurance that the Chairman to be appointed will be a distinguished successor to the four who have been Chairman and that the appointment will be purely on educational and academic consideration and that the high office will be kept free from non-educational pressures and that the political consideration will be kept out completely?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am willing to give this assurance with great pleasure that the appointment will be made entirely on the basis of academic merits and eminence of the person because Government considers this post as an important post and therefore full consideration is being given before the appointment is made.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: I have asked you a specific question How soon . . ?

PROF S NURUL HASAN As soon as possible

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR. I do not want to enter into an argument, but I asked a specific question Whether the Government of India consider that the UGC can afford to be without a Chairman for so long? What is the answer?

MR SPEAKER Mr Mavalankar, you did not ask the time limit You asked him how soon for which he said "as soon as possible'. So, the question is answered

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Whether the UGC is going to have a Chairman as early as possible?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN: Sir, I am in full agreement

MR. SPEAKER: 'As soon as possible' and 'as early as possible' are the terms given and here it is a question of interpretation.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR Sir, in the Statement it is mentioned that there are 10 other Members in the UGC I want to know whether all the seats are filled up as laid down by the Act, because I find from the list that there is no Vice Chancellor. I remember that in the old days, there used to be a few Vice-Chancellors in the Commission Now, is it a fact that some Professors from the various Universities have to be there? Whether the appointments of the Members of the UGC are made in consultation with the Chairman or not? How is it that from the list of 10 Members I find that nobody is drawn from the vast field available, particularly distinguished men and women in public life with academic and scholastic background and no single women is a Member on this Commission?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: So far as Vice-Chancellors are concerned, the House would recall that a committee of Members of Parliament had recommended that in the Commission the category of Vice-Chancellor should be abolished from the membership of the Commission Therefore, the UGC (Amendment) Act of 1972 does not provide for Vice-Chancellors In fact, in 1968, an Amending Bill was introduced which said that Vice-Chancellors should be debarred Now that debarring clause has been removed, but the provision for Vice-Chancellors has also been deleted from the original Act

About women, the whole intention is that we appoint men and women of distinction and there is no appointment made only on the ground of sex

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: Does it mean that there is no distinguished women educationist in the country?

MR SPEAKER. That condition will be relaxed during this year!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: No appointment has been made in this year.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know who is officiating as Chairman in the last seven months and whether the officiating Chairman has the requisite qualifications for being appointed as Chairman? If so, why he has not been appointed as Chairman? Or, is he being considered for this appointment?

MR SPEAKER You are asking a very delicate question

PROF S NURUL HASAN Under the rules, if the office of the Chairman falls vacant, the Vice-Chairman discharges the functions of the Chairman So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the present Vice-Chairman is a very distinguished and able person When I said Government is considering all aspects of the matter, I would not like to comment on any individuals

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE In it true that there is a thinking among the members of the UGC and even among some of the former Chairman that adequate funds are not made available to the UGC and the educational institutions, as a result of which the recommendations made by the UGC cannot be effectively implemented and in the circumstances they find it difficult to undertake the responsibility and therefore, we are not finding it possible to find a new Chairman?

MR SPEAKER This is not from an academician but from a politician

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I do not want to mention the names, but the members of the UGC have told us informally that this is their difficulty This is a purely academic question—adequate resources not available to the UGC I am not referring to anything political

MR. SPEAKER With due respect to your academic qualifications, I am sory, is not relevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a strange way of showing respect for my academic qualifications

SHRI S M. BANERJEE. May I know whether the hon. minister has any name of names of distinguished educationists for the appointment of Chairman, if so what are those names and when a selection is likely to be made?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Various names are suggested by vrious individuals But this is not a matter which I would like to discuss publicly It is a very high appointment If X is appointed and not Y, it does not mean any disrespect to Y A public discussion of this will not be proper

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI I am only wondering how soon the Government is going to appoint the Chairman He concedes that it is a high appointment and he would also concede that so far as the University education is concerned, it is almost going into shambles and the topmost body which looks after it is without a Chairman Won't you try to expedite the matter?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Yes, Sir

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR I believe a Committe has been set up to review the working of the UGC The appointment of the Chairman is being with-held so that the recommendations of the Committee can also be taken into consideration while appointing a Chairman Is that so?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: No, Sir

Violation of Delhi School Education Act, 1973 by Cambridge School

*878. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the pretext of an explanation received from the Director of Education, Delhi, regarding its recognition, the Cambridge School, Srinivaspuri is trying to violate the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, thereby jeopardising the composite nature of the School including its branches situated at different places in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to prevent this violation which has created panic and uncertainty in the minds of the teachers and parents; and

(c) whether Government received any memorandum from the P.T.A. of the School regarding services/seniority/protection of the teachers under the DSE Act, 1973; if so, what steps Government are taking to mitigate their difficulties and remove their fears of unemployment and other harassments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A Stateemnt is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Cambridge School located in the Ring Road (Srinivaspuri) New Delhi, which is the mam school, is recognised by the Delhi Administration It has four branches located in different places in the city and which are running nursery/primary classes and these have not been recognised either by the Municipal Corporation of the Delhi Administration. Some of the teachers working in these unrecognised branch schools apprehended that their service conditions may not be protected under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 which are applicable to the recognised schools and they therefore, had a dispute with the Management of the Cambridge School. The Cambridge School Teachers' Association have submitted a memorandum to the Petitions Committee of Lok Sabha alleging violations of certain provisions of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, and the rules framed thereunder. The Parents Association of the Cambridge School, Rohtak Road Branch, have also submitted a memorandum to the Delhi Administration.

Through the efforts made by the Delhi Administration the dispute between the Management of the Cambridge School and the teachers of the un-recognised branch schools has also since been settled.

श्री दलीप सिंह : अध्यक्ष, महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण के अन्दर यह बताया है कि कैमब्रिज स्कूल का जो मुख्य स्कूल है, वह श्रीनिवासपुरी में है और इसकी चार शाखायें हैं और उन शाखाओं को मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मैनेजमेंट ने उन चार शाखाओं के लिए कोशिश की है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब टीचर्स का झगड़ा मैनेजमेंट से हुआ तो इन टीचर्स को मुख्य कैमब्रिज स्कूल की सबमिशन के लिए भर्ती किया गया था या ये जो चार अन्य शाखायें हैं, इन के लिए भर्ती किया गया था ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य का जो मूल प्रश्न था, उस को अगर वे देखें, तो उसके उत्तर में स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

Through the efforts made by the Delhi Administration the dispute between the Management of the Cam-

bridge School and the teachers of the un-recognised branch schools has since been settled.

इस तरह से जो मुख्य प्रश्न था, उस का तो सेटिलमेंट हो गया है ।

अब प्रश्न उठता है मान्यता का । मान्यता के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशक और स्कूल मैनेजमेंट के बीच बातचीत चल रही है। मुख्य स्कूल जो उनका श्रीनिवास पुरी में है, उस के कुछ शिक्षकों को अनरिकग्नाइज्ड स्कूलों में भेजा जाए, उस पर निगोशियेशन्स चल रही है।

श्री दलीप सिंह : वहां के अध्यापक संघ ने लोक सभा की जो याचिका समिति है, उसमें एक दरख्वास्त भेजी है। क्या यह ठीक है और क्या उसका कोई निपटारा हुआ है इसके बारे में मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि याचिका समिति को जो अध्यापक संघ ने अपना मेमोरेण्डम भेजा है, उसका क्या कोई असर हुआ है ।

दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आपने लिखा है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने टीचर्स और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में फैसला करा दिया है, तो यह पर्मानेन्ट फैसला हो गया है या टेम्पोरेरी है और दूसरे स्कूलों में जो इस किस्म की चीजें चल रही हैं और झगड़े चल रहे हैं, तो यह जो फैसला किया गया है, यह उन स्कूलों पर भी लागू होगा ?

और तीसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो दिल्ली स्कूल एजूकेशन एक्ट बनाया है, उसके मातहत चूंकि इन टीचर्स को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिल रहा है, तो क्या आप इसमें कोई और एमेंडमेंट लाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : लोक सभा की पेटीशन कमेटी के सामने उनका पेटीशन है और उस पर दिल्ली शासन अपनी कमेंट्स भेज रहा है । जब वह आ जाएगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को उसका हवाला दे दिया जाएगा ।

यह सवाल शिक्षक और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का है । हम लोग यही चाहते हैं कि उनके आपस में अच्छे सम्बन्ध बने रहें और उसी के लिए हम हमेशा कोशिश करते रहते हैं ।

SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT: We had such a good Education Act. He had given a good Bill, which was turned by this Parliament into a good Act, after the Joint Committee went into it thoroughly under a good Chairman like myself In the light of that, I want to know what is happening, or what has happened, in the Cambridge School Is it a fact that no satisfactory settlement has been arrived at and the authorities of the Cambridge School continue to flout the authority of the Directorate of Education, or the Directorate of Education is not pulling its weight and authority? Was any notice given to the School about its taking over? Is it also a fact that though the provisions of the Act are intended to do good to the teachers, is has not given any benefit and consequently there is despair among the teachers? Would the hon. Minister discuss this matter with the Members of Parliament and the representatives of the teacher's organisations concerned to see that full and proper benefits of this Act are given to the teachers and the management and vested interests are not allowed to take undue advantage of the situation and that the Cambridge School dispute comes to a satisfactory end?

MR SPEAKER: Though it is already before the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Joint Committee is still asking a question.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It is not implemented; that is why I am asking this question.

MR SPEAKER: Whether it is procedurally correct or not, I leave it to him.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : दिल्ली एजूकेशन एक्ट का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है हम हमेशा कोशिश करते है कि उसकी एक भी धारा का उल्लघन न हो। जब कभी भी कोई ऐसी बात हमारे नालेज मे आई है हमने उस पर कारंवाई की है। इडिविजुअल स्कूल के इडिविजुअल प्राबलैम होते हैं। कभी-कभी मतभेद इतने तीव्र हो जाते हैं कि कनफ्रंटेशन की नौबत आ जाती है। किस स्कूल के किस मास्टर ने क्या किया मै नही समझता हू कि इसको हम यहा डिसकस करे। जहा तक वैस्टिड इटरेस्ट्स का सवाल है एक्ट मे काफी प्राविजन्ज हैं और किसी भी वैस्टिड इटरेस्ट को पनपने नही दिया जाएगा।

SHRI H K L BHAGAT Your answer is highly evasive I must say that

Closure of Universities

*880 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Universities which were closed partially or wholly on account of strikes by the (i) Students (ii) Teachers and (iii) other Karamcharis during the academic years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 along with the number of times for which they were closed each year as also the duration for which they were closed in each case,

(b) whether Government or the U G C. have undertaken any analysis of these closures more particularly where closures have been frequent;

(c) if so, whether any solution has been found to check this disturbing trend; and

(d) if so, the nature of solution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR This is a very disturbing statement In view of the fact that the entire scene in the universities is that of despair may I know how many universities and other centres of post-graduate learning are closed at the moment?

MR SPEAKER He had asked a question which requires quite a wide range of statistical information So, the Minister says that he is collecting it

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR That is why I am now asking only about the present moment He must be having that information

MR SPEAKER The question also perhaps relates to the present position

PROF S NURUL HASAN The question asks about the names of the Universities which were closed partially or wholly on account of strikes by the students, teachers and other karmacharis during the academic years 1972-73 1973-74 and 1974-75 along with details

MR SPEAKER Next question

Engineering and Agricultural Graduates in Agro-service Centres in West Bengal and Punjab

*881 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) number of Engineering Graduates, Agricultural Graduates at present connected with the 216 Agro-

Service centres in West Bengal and 81 Agro-Service centres in Punjab;

(b) number of Engineers and Agro-Graduates likely to be employed in these centres during the current year;

(c) whether these centres are not fully developed;

(d) if so, the stage of development of each centre at present; and

(e) when the centres will be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). The detailed information on points (a) to (e) is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the Sabha. However each Agro service centre provides direct employment to a Graduate in Engg./Diploma-Holder in Engineering or Graduate in Agriculture and thus the Agro Service Centres in West Bengal and Punjab have provided employment to atleast 216 and 81 Technocrats respectively. The development period of an Agro service centre ranges from 5 to 7 years.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I would like to submit that in spite of giving sufficient time, the information which I required has not been given today. Perhaps all the Members from West Bengal who are now present here will agree that we have not seen with our own eyes any such Centre in West Bengal. I asked almost all the Lok Sabha Members from West Bengal and the information which I gathered is that they have also not seen any Agro-Service Centre in West Bengal. In my Question I have referred to 216 Agro-Service Centres in West Bengal. May I know whether he has any knowledge of such Centres in West Bengal and whether he is going to enquire into the matter to find out if the information supplied by the State Government is correct or not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would seek your protection. We asked for the information telegraphically and naturally we have made available to the hon. Members whatever information we have with us. But I quite see the point of the hon. Member that it requires checking before giving precise figures.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be given later when it is compiled.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: As regards the employment of at least 216 persons, I do not know how they are employed when there is no existence of these Agro-Service Centres. But I do not want to blame the hon. Minister because the information is supplied by the State Government. At the same time, I again request him to enquire into the matter thoroughly, so that Members of Parliament are not misled.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We will enquire.

Amount of Compensation Paid by India to Nepal Government for Land Acquired for Kosi Canal

*882. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of the amount of compensation paid by India to Nepal Government for the land acquired for the Kosi Canal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): An amount of Rs. 36,25,256 has been paid to the Government of Nepal as compensation money for the land required for the construction of the Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese territory.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Nepal would

derive any benefit in future when this Kosi Canal is completed, and if so, whether it is also not a fact that under the original agreement the Nepal Government was to give the land free for this project

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH This Canal runs 35 km into Nepalese territory, and they have to get benefit out of that I do not agree with the hon Member that there was an agreement to give land free for the construction of this Canal

SHRI N E HORO There was a statement by the Government in which it was said that this work on the Kosi Canal was held up because the compensation for the lands acquired from individual owners of land within Nepal was not paid, and that was withholding the progress of the work This is the statement of the Government itself In view of this, again I ask if it is not a fact that the Nepal Government had to give the lands free in view of the fact that in future they would benefit by the completion of this Kosi Canal Why this inconsistency?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH It is not correct that there was an agreement that the land would be given free of cost It was agreed that a certain minimum money should be paid It was held up because of some other reasons But still 31 km of the Canal is under construction The rest is not

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे वैस्ट कोसी कैनाल के सम्बन्ध मे जो नेपाल गवर्नमेंट से एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसकी शर्तों मे यह भी क्या एक शर्त है कि नेपाल के जिस क्षेत्र के अन्दर जमीन ली जाएगी उस जमीन के एवज मे उनको पानी फी दिया जाएगा ? मिनिमम कम्पेंसेशन जो दी जाएगी उसके बारे मे भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को क्या नेपाल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई अपनी राय भेजी है कि इसमे ये शिकायतें आ रही हैं और इन शिकायतो की वजह से यह कैनाल नहीं बन पा रही है ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जहा तक मुआवजे का सवाल है, वह कम से कम बात थी, और उसका एग्रीमेंट हो गया है और वह काम अब चल रहा है। जहा तक पानी मुफ्त देने का सवाल है ऐसी कोई बात नही है ।

ऊची इमारतो सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

*884 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 22 से 24 जनवरी 1973 तक हुए ऊची इमारतो सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन मे क्या-क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये और सरकार ने अब तक किन-किन निर्णयो को स्वीकार तथा क्रियान्वित किया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

The National Conference on Tall Buildings held in Delhi from the 22nd to 24th January 1973, made inter-alia the following main observations and recommendations —

(1) In the context of the low per capita income, no attempt should be made to usher in the tall buildings concept in city planning for lower income group people,

(2) In assessing the cost factor for tall buildings it is essential that total cost including social overheads and long-term costs should be taken into account and not the isolated cost of the structure or of the land on which it stands,

(3) The National Building Code of India, which covers various services adequately, should be expeditiously adopted by all construction authorities, municipal bodies, Planning authorities, etc.

(4) The Indian Standards Institution should bring out a comprehensive Code covering all aspects, specific to tall buildings

(5) Comprehensive bye-laws for fire safety should be evolved

(6) For reducing dead load on multistoreyed frame buildings and economising on the cost of the structure, the use of light weight aggregates and concrete may be adopted

2 A copy of the Report of the Conference was sent to the Central and State P W Ds, M E S, Railways, State Housing Boards Municipal Corporations, Public Sector Undertakings, Research Institutions etc and also to the participants in the Conference for consideration and to advise the National Buildings Organisation about the action they propose to take on the recommendations of the Conference relating to their interest

3 The action taken so far is given below —

(i) The Ministry of Works and Housing wrote to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the 16th April, 1973, requesting them to take steps for the adoption of the National Buildings Code by the State P W Ds and other Government Departments State Housing Boards Municipal Corporations Municipalities, and other Local Bodies and Construction agencies,

(ii) The Indian Standards Institution have taken up the work of bringing out a comprehensive Code covering all aspects specific to tall buildings,

(iii) The Fire Research Division of the Central Building Research Institute are considering the aspects relating to the fire safety of tall buildings and a seminar on the subject has also been organised by the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service,

(iv) The Central P W D are keeping in view the integration of the various services while planning multi-storeyed buildings and are consulting National Building Code for reference as and when necessary,

(v) The Central P W D and some other Construction Departments are examining the use of light weight partitions in multistoreyed buildings The National Buildings Organisations is also promoting the use of light weight building materials through experimental construction schemes

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह सम्मेलन 24 जनवरी, 1973 को हुआ, इसे पूरे दो साल हो गये है। यह सम्मेलन गगनचुम्बी इमारतो के बारे मे हुआ था। मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या गोलमाल उत्तर दिया है। जो लोग धनवान हैं, पैसे वाले है वह आकाश की ओर बढ़ना चाहते है मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने इसके बारे मे क्या निर्णय लिये है और वह उसको कैसे इम्पलीमेंट करना चाहता है और इसके बारे मे उसने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : इसमे गोलमाल की कोई बात नही है। जो निर्णय लिये हैं उनकी माटी-माटी तफसील और कुछ आब्जरवेशन्स का हवाला जो मैंने स्टेटमैंट हाउस के सामने रखा है उसमे दिया है। माननीय सदस्य वह पढ सकते हैं। यह प्रासेस कोई ऐसा नही है कि एक दिन मे फैसला हो जाये। बिल्डिंग का कंस्ट्रक्शन एक कण्टीन्यूइंग नेचर की चीज है और आने वाले जमाने में भी हमेशा इसकी जरूरत समय-समय पर महसूस होती रहेगी। और आज इसकी जरूरत नही है तो हो सकता है कि कल टाल बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की जरूरत हो जाये।

यह सवाल ऐसा नहीं है कि इतने टाइम में रिकमेंडेशन्ज दे दी जायें और वह समाप्त हो जाये। हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और उनके थ्रू उनकी एजेंसीज को, जो कि इस प्रोग्राम को टेक-अप करती है, इन सारे निर्णयों को कापी दी हैं और कहा है कि इसको अडाप्ट करें और आगे चलें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उन्होंने उत्तर क्या दिया है ?

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो कान्फ्रेंस 1973 में हुई उसके डिसीजन्स क्या थे ? आपने उसकी कौनसी सिफारिशों को पिछले दो साल में इम्पलीमेंट किया और किस रूप में इम्पलीमेंट है ? स्टेटमेंट में डिसीजन्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा है। मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

What is the decision you have taken now? Even after two years, the questions are not answered

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) May I say that these recommendations are of a varied nature the recommendations also are of very multifarious nature Naturally, they have to be like that For instance they said you should discourage very tall buildings in the case of lower income people But they have also said, you should take into account the geographical position the socio-economic conditions the infrastructure facilities, the availability of land. As my colleague has said they also discouraged taller buildings for residential purposes There are areas where scarcity or land value of land various other factors come into account Therefore, it is not as though one can straightway say, 'Yes, ban tall buildings" It is not like that, It requires a very careful consideration All that is being very thoroughly gone into both by us and the State Governments.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: This is only the tall talk of the hon. Minister. I have not received any reply.

हम आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहते है अध्यक्ष महोदय। माननीय मन्त्री जी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, उसको टालना चाहते है। इसका क्या कारण है ?

MR SPEAKER You have the statement before you and you have the elucidation from the Minister

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : 1973 में जो कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उस काफ्रेंस में इण्डियन स्टैंडर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूशन, फायर रिसर्च डिवीजन, सेंट्रल पी डब्ल्यू डी, म्युनिस्पैलिटी और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने इसमें पार्टीसिपेशन किया था और सब ने मिलकर निर्णय लिये थे। उसके बाद सरकार ने इस बारे में सभाओं में लिखापढ़ी की। उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या राय दी ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : मैंने जो लम्बा चौड़ा स्टेटमेंट दिया है, अगर माननीय सदस्य इसको पढ़ें तो सारा इसमें दिया है। यही तो इसका जवाब है और क्या है।

SHRI M C DAGA I have read every word of the statement What is the answer which I have received?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH. The hon Member has asked about various agencies, like the Indian Standards Institution, the Fire Research Division of the Central Building Research Institute and so on as to what we are doing in this matter If he reads the statement we will find each one of the organisations which he has mentioned are specified in the statement For instance, if he reads paragraph 3 of the statement, it says:

"The Indian Standards Institution have taken up the work of bringing out a comprehensive Code covering all aspects specific to tall buildings,"

It is there in the statement Similarly, if he kindly goes through the statement a little more, it is all there

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Were all the representatives of these agencies present in the Conference? I have not got the proper reply.

MR SPEAKER Mr. Daga, in this way, you cannot change whatever is stated in the written reply The Minister has invited your attention to that

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : मारा स्टेटमेंट पढ़ने के बाद देखा जाये तो यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, इसमे सिवाय इसके कुछ नही कहा गया है कि यह मालूम किया जाये कि इसको आगे से कैसे बचाया जाये और तीव्र हवा मे कैसे बचाया जाये ताकि वह कही उड न जाये। न मगर कही भी इसमे नही है कि ऊचाई कितनी तय की जाये।

बाई-लाज के मुताबिक भवना के बारे मे कायदा है कि जहा गयर-कण्डीशनिंग है, वहा ऊचाई 9 फिट मे कम नही होनी चाहिये और जहा गयर-कण्डीशनिंग नही है वहा ऊचाई 10 फिट मे कम नही होनी चाहिये।

इसमे ऊचाई का सवाल तय नही किया गया है। सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि भवन 10 मजिल मे ज्यादा नही होना चाहिये। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर कमरे की हाइट 20 फीट हो तो 10 मजिले भवन की ऊंचाई 200 फीट हो जायेगी और 9 फीट की ऊचाई कमरे की रखने का मतलब यह है कि भवन 20 मजिल से ज्यादा 21, 22 मजिल बन जाता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस कमेटी पर यह बेकार का रुपया खर्च हुआ है। स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों के लिये ऊंची इमारते बनाने की जरूरत नही है और दूसरी तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या आप घडी देख रहे है?

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल का जवाब दे दी दीजिये।

श्री दलबीर सिंह: इस कान्फ्रेंस मे यह भी सोचा गया है। माननीय सदस्य की यह बात ठीक है कि ऊचाई के मुताल्लिक कुछ फैसला होना चाहिये। लेकिन ऊचाई कई कारणो पर डिपेंड करती है। अगर नीचे सायल ठीक नही है तो सायल को टैस्ट करना पड़ेगा कि वह कितनी फाउण्डेशन ले सकती है। दिल्ली मे कई तरह की सायल है कलकत्ते मे किसी तरह की सायल है। सायल के मुताबिक ही हाइट का फैसला किया जा सकता है। सारी टैक्नालाजी इसमे इन्वाल्व्ड है। इन सारी बातो को साच कर इसमे फैसले किये गये है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश को कृषि के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

877. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को गत तीन वर्षो के दौरान, वर्ष–वार और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कुल कितन कृषि–सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) उक्त सहायता किन–किन योजनाओ के लिये दी गई तथा इन योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार के कार्य किये जायेंगे?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा–पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

Agro-Service Centres in North Eastern States

*879. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Agro-Service centres is being implemented throughout the country but there has been no encouraging response from the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the reasons for this non-encouraging response from these States, State-wise;

(c) the advice given to the States; and

(d) action taken by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

(c) States are being advised to give wide publicity outlining the broad features of the Scheme through press, educational Institutions and employment Exchanges

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना ।

883. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में और अधिक सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया; और

(ख) इस समय कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों की योजना के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों के लिए सारी वार्षिक योजना के लिए एक-मुश्त ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। यह सहायता किन्हीं विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग योजनाओं या कार्यक्रम के लिए नहीं होती है । तथापि, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी विकास के एक विशेष कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आदिवासियों का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से करने की दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिले की दानेवाडा और कोटा तहसील में लघु सिंचाई की दो आदिवासी विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली गई है । इन परियोजनाओं में लघु सिंचाई का विकास भी शामिल है इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई सहित आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए दो वर्ष में अनुदान के रूप में 100 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

पांचवी योजना के शुरू में की गई समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक विकास के लिए 1974-75 में मध्य प्रदेश को 57 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता उपलब्ध की गई थी, जिसमें लघु सिंचाई भी शामिल है ।

(ख) यह राज्य पांचवी योजना के दौरान आदिवासी विकास के लिए योजना आयोग के परामर्श से उप-योजनायें बना रहे है ।

Steps for Production of Cashew

*885. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cultivation of cashew widely grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has been found to be very successful in other parts of the

country where soil and climatic conditions are suitable; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to improve the production of cashew nuts which is a great foreign exchange earner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India have taken up a Package Programme on cashew at a total outlay of Rs 300 lakhs in the Fifth Plan which envisages intention measures for improving the existing bearing plantations and includes schemes on (i) laying demonstration plots for improved practices in cashew cultivation in grower's fields (ii) improvement of cashew by vegetative propagation and (iii) establishment progeny orchards for cashew

In addition, schemes on area expansion of cashew are in operation in the State Sector of the Plan

Distribution of Surplus Land

*886. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total surplus land likely to be available under the new ceiling laws passed by various State Governments;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for distribution of this land to the agricultural labourers;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the total surplus land, Statewise, Governments actually got under their possession by April, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9612/75]

(b) and (c) The national guidelines suggested that while distributing surplus land priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Most of the States have made suitable provisions either in the law or in the rules framed thereunder. Distribution of surplus land is being done acocrdingly.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9612/75]

Major Irrigation Projects in Kerala

*887 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) names of major irrigation project, lying incomplete in Kerala with the dates when they were started;

(b) outlay of each of these incomplete projects and the amount spent on each of them so far; and

(c) how long it will take before these projects are completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c) Seven major irrigation projects, namely Periyar Valley, Kallada, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpuzha, Kanhirpuzha and Pazassi are at present under construction in Kerala The dates of acceptance of these projects by the Planning Commission with their present estimated costs and the anticipated expendi-

ture upto the end of 1974-75 are given below —

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of Project	Date of acceptance by Planning Commission	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated Expenditure upto the end of 1974-75
1. Periyar Valley	1-4-1957	1650 00	798 07
2. Kallada	4-2-1966	4500 00	593 98
3. Pamba	24-3-1964	1959 80	799 05
4 Kuttiadi	8-4-1964	1520 00	1173 79
5 Chitturpuzha	1-12-1964	624 14	305 81
6 Kanhirpuzha	24-3-1964	1052 00	359 46
7 Pazhassi	8-4-1964	1481 85	543 16

All these projects except Kallada project are expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Fifth Plan

Levy for Use of Water for Irrigation

*888 SHRI H N MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the levy an agriculturist has to contribute for using water for irrigation in West Bengal, Punjab, U P, Orissa, Assam, M P and Rajasthan, and

(b) number of pump sets used in these States for irrigating the land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Details of water rates for principal crops under Irrigation-canal system and the number of pump sets in these States are given in Statements I & II respectively, and are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9613/75]

Proposal to give Scholarships to Sportsmen

*889 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA ACHAWAL

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give scholarships to outstanding sportsmen in the country in order to encourage sports, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) During the Fourth Plan period, provision was made for award of spots scholarships to students in Schools, Colleges and Universities who show promise and excellence in sports and games

Scholarships for school students are awarded to those who excel in sports and games at National level and State level competitions for school students and junior players 200 scholarsrips each of the value of Rs. 50 per month at National level, and 400 scholarships each of the value of Rs, 25 per month at State level, were provided for annually during the Fourth Plan period These scholarships, awarded on an All India basis, are tenable till the awardees remain in school subject to their passing the school examinations and their continued excellence in sports and games.

The Scheme is being continued during the Fifth Plan period The number of fresh scholarships to be awarded each year have however, been doubled. Thus the provision is for 400 scholarships annually at the National level, and 800 scholarships annually at the State level The amount of scholarships and the conditions of eligibility remain the same These scholarships are not subject to means test, and can be availed of in addition to any other academic scholarships

For outstanding University/College sportsmen, 50 scholarships of the value of Rs 100 per month tenable for 10 months in a year, were provided for annually during the Fourth Plan period The number of these scholarships during the Fifth Plan has been raised to 100 per annum. The scholarships are tenable till the awardees complete their education subject to their passing the usual examinations and continued excellence in sports and games

As a part of the programme for broadbasing sports to cover youth in rural and tribal areas, special stipends have also been granted on an *ad hoc* basis, to outstanding rural and tribal sportsmen under the age of 16 years, spotted in the All India Rural Sports Tournaments.

मध्य प्रदेश के अकाल-ग्रस्त इलाकों के बारे में केन्द्रीय दल का प्रतिवेदन

890. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एक केन्द्रीय दल ने मध्य प्रदेश के अकालग्रस्त इलाकों का दौरा किया था, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति का जायजा लेने के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों के एक दल ने अक्तूबर, 1974 में राज्य का दौरा किया था ?

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश को 1974–75 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान योजना के लिए अग्रिम सहायता के तौर पर 6 50 करोड़ रुपये की धनर शि निर्मुक्त की गई है।

Reduction in Price of Milk and Milk Products of Delhi Milk Scheme

*891 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme is producing milk beyond its capacity and if so, the quantum of extra production of milk and since when;

(b) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has reduced the prices of its milk products like ghee and butter; and

(c) in view of above, whether a reduction in the price of milk is also being contemplated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The D.M.S. was till recently equipped to process 3.0 lakh litres of milk daily. With the progressive completion of the work connected with the expansion of its installed handling capacity to 3.75 lakh litres, the DMS has increased the level of processing and distribution progressively from October, 1974. Presently, the DMS is distributing about 3 18 lakh litres daily.

(b) Yes, Sir The DMS has reduced the selling price of ghee and butter w e f 2nd April, 1975.

(c) Since the DMS is already marketing special toned milk at a price which is lower than the cost of production, the question of a reduction in the selling price of milk does not arise

Spurt in Milk Production

*892 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether country's milk output has shown a sudden spurt especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat States where dairies find it difficult to sell surplus milk;

(b) whether the sudden spurts in milk output is the result of some planning; and

(c) whether increased milk output is national or covers only a few States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) As a result of cumulative effect of planned programme of dairy development, price incentives to producers and progressive elimination of intermediaries, the public sector and cooperative dairies in Maharashtra and Gujarat were able to procure larger quantities of fluid milk during winter months. Report of initial difficulties regarding sale of milk in fluid form were received from Maharashtra These were largely got over by expanding the area of distribution and by conserving milk into milk products.

The trend towards an increased out put has been noticed generally in States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

Multipurpose Cooperatives to meet Financial Requirements of Farmers

*893. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been urged to form multipurpose cooperatives which will meet the financial requirements of farmers; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Agriculture, in their Interim Report on Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers had, *inter alia* recommended organisation of special cooperatives to provide integrated services, including credit The report of the Commission was considered in consultation with the Planning Commission, Department of Banking, Department of Cooperation, Reserve Bank of India and State Governments

2. It has been decided that in areas where the cooperative structure is weak, dormant or non-existent, compact areas may be selected covering a minimum population of 10,000 and going upto a full CD Block. For this area, a new Farmers Service Society which will provide integrated credit,

supplies and services may be set up The new Society is expected to disburse all types of credit required, supply inputs including fertilisers, arrange for processing and marketing, wherever feasible, and undertake all connected activities directly or in conjunction with other organisations The new society can be financed either by a commercial bank or the cooperative bank The membership of the Society will be open to all agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans in its area but to serve the interests of the weaker sections, the control over management is to be vested with the weaker sections by reserving 2/3rd of the membership of the Board of Management for them The State Governments and Union Territories are taking necessary steps to set up such societies

3 70 Farmers Service Societies have been registered in the various States/U Ts The new societies will be supported by the State Govt /Union Territories concerned

4 Recently a Group headed by Shri T A Pai, the then Minister of Heavy Industry has examined the relevant aspects of the question of defining the most appropriate institutional structure in rural areas for meeting the credit and other requirements of farmers especially Small and Marginal farmers and other rural producers This Group has recommended viable well managed multi-purpose Cooperative institutions which will not only dispense credit to the farmers but also make arrangements for supply of desired inputs necessary technical services etc to be organised on the lines of Farmers Service Societies as recommended by N C A This recommendation has been accepted and it has been decided that it should be implemented in a phased manner

5 An Implementation Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation under the Chairmanship of Secretary (BD) to coordinate, review and guide the implementation of Farmers Service Societies Scheme Implementation and Coordination Committees at State Level are also envisaged in the Scheme

Crash Programme for Eradication of Illiteracy

8478 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any crash programme for eradication of illiteracy has been planned, and

(b) if so, whether any non-official organisations doing Social Service have been patronised and which are these organisations in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE ((SHRI D P YADAV) (a) The following programmes were visualised in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for eradication of illiteracy

(i) Expansion of primary education to cover about 97 per cent of the age-group 6—11 and about 60 per cent of the children in the age group 11—14

(ii) Functional Literacy Scheme to cover about 13 lakhs of adult illiterates

(iii) Non Formal Education Scheme to cover about 60 lakhs adult illiterates

These targets are however, subject to the availability of resources from year to year Further, the National Service Scheme the Nehru Yuvak Kendras as well as several voluntary agencies are also stepping up their efforts in the area of non formal education and eradication of illiteracy These measures together with the efforts of the State Governments would it is hoped substantially reduce the extent of illiteracy

(b) Voluntary Organisations are encouraged by the Centre and the States through technical and financial assistance, to undertake projects for the eradication of illiteracy Two such projects undertaken by the Orissa Parent Teacher Association and Utkal Mahila Samiti, Cuttack are being assisted by the Government of India.

Improvement of Social Status of People in Hilly Areas

8479. SHRI R. N. BARMAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the majority of girls rescued from brothels in Delhi during the recent raids were from hilly areas;

(b) whether Miss Malti Charpas, Asstt Director, Harijan and Social Welfare Department, UP had conducted a study and came to the conclusion that the majority of women in Delhi brothels belong to hilly areas;

(c) whether the S.C and S.T people of hill areas sell their minor daughters due to poverty and indebtedness; and

(d) what reformatory steps Government propose to take to improve the social status of the people of these areas particularly the hill area communities who sell their minor daughters to brothels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE ((SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) No such survey has been conducted by Miss Malti Charpas

(c) The fact that Harijan Kotla girls are being procured for prostitution purposes from certain hill areas of Uttar Pradesh has come to notice recently.

(d) It is proposed to tackle the problem firstly by taking direct action against commercialised aspect of prostitution under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, and secondly, by launching action-oriented programmes like socio-economic schemes, family life education and vocational training with the help of various voluntary organisations so that persons likely to fall victims to this vice are suitably trained to be able to earn their livelihood.

Methods of Procurement of Foodgrains in Punjab

8480 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the different methods of procurement of foodgrains at present in vogue in Punjab State;

(b) the names of the Public agencies engaged in procurement; and

(c) quantity procured by each agency in the last year and the targets for the current year in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) The methods of procurement for foodgrains at present in vogue in Punjab are —

(1) *Rice* Levy on millers/dealers.

(2) *Wheat* Open market purchases by licensed public agencies at the procurement price fixed by the Government of India.

(3) Coarsegrains. Open market purchases

(b) The public agencies engaged in procurement of foodgrains are (i) the Food Corporation of India (ii) MARKFED and (iii) the Punjab State Civil Supplies Corporation;

(c) Quantity procured by each agency in last year—

(In '000 tonnes)

Agency	Rice (1973-74 Kharif season)	Maize	Wheat (1974-75 Rabi season)
State Govt.	749	10	701
F.C.I.	186	51	375
MARKFED	8	Neg.	..

The targets fixed for rice and wheat for Punjab State for the current seasons Kharif 1974-75 and Rabi 1975-76 marketing are 9.50 lakh tonnes and 30 lakh tonnes, respectively. No target has been fixed for coarse grains.

Inferior Quality of Fertiliser Supplied to Goa

8481. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the farmers of Goa about the inferior quality of fertiliser being sold to them; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure the supply of genuine fertiliser to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Government of India have not received any complaints from the farmers of Goa about the inferior quality of fertilisers sold to them.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme

8482. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Assistant Milk Distribution Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme who have been working against permanent/temporary posts and on ad hoc basis for more than two years;

(b) the probation period for all the three categories of officiating A.M.D.Os.; and

(c) the reasons for not confirming those who have put in more than two years service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) The required information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The normal period of probation is two years and this is applicable only to the officiating/regular appointments.

(c) Confirmation of Government servants after the completion of the probationary period is not automatic and depends on the availability of permanent posts in the cadre, besides fulfilment of various other conditions like successful completion of the probationary period and examination of service records and confidential reports etc. of the individual concerned

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Status as Permanent/ Temporary/ Adhoc.	Remarks
1.	Shri P. N. Gogia	Permanent	Since promoted as Milk Distribution Officer but not yet confirmed as such.
2.	Shri Mula Singh	Do.	Do.
3.	,, R.K. Malhotra	Do.	Do.
4.	,, D.D. Bansal	Do.	Do.
5.	,, S.S. Dutta	Do.	
6.	,, J.C. Kohli	Do.	
7.	,, G.C. Singh	Do.	
8.	,, V.K. Dawar	Do.	Relieved on foreign service with effect from 4-4-75 having lien with Delhi Milk Scheme.
9.	Miss Krishna Godwani	Do.	
10.	Shri Tej Lal	Do.	
11.	Mrs. Kamla Dhingra	Do.	
12.	Shri N.L. Sehgal	Do.	
13.	,, B R Nagpal	Do.	
14	,, S.D Khurana	Do.	
15.	,, R.K Nanda	Do.	
16.	,, S.P. Sharma	Do.	
17.	,, Tirlochan Singh	Do.	
18.	,, P N Sareen	Temporary	Confirmation deferred and post kept reserved.
19.	Shri S. C Bhasin	Permanent	Relieved on foreign service with effect from 4-4-75, having lien with Delhi Milk Scheme.
20.	,, V.D. Mehta	Do.	
21.	,, Ram Rajora	Do.	
22.	,, Rajeshwar Dayal	Quasi-Permanent.	
23.	Mrs. P. L. Chaudhry	Do.	
24.	Shri Vijay Kumar Chawla	Do.	
25.	Mrs. Molini Arora	Temporary.	
26.	Mrs. Ranjit Kapoor	Do.	
27.	Shri M.L. Chaudhry	Do.	
28.	Shri K.L. Sidhana	Do.	
29.	Mrs. Shanta Marwah.	Ad-hoc.	

मध्य प्रदेश से गोवंश की निकासी पर प्रतिबंध

3483. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य से गो वंश की निकासी पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिये कोई योजना भेजी थी

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप रेखा क्या है, और

(ग) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Plan for Production of Food Articles in Rajasthan

8484 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any programme has been contemplated in Rajasthan for raising the production of different food articles, and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) During the Annual Plan (1975 76) discussions held in New Delhi in December, 1974 a target of 75 lakhs tonnes of food-grains production was fixed in respect of Rajasthan for 1975-76 This target is sought to be achieved through an increase in the area (i) under high yielding varieties of crops from the likely level of 10 95 lakh hectares in 1974-75 to 13 92 lakh hectares in 1975-76, (ii) under minor irrigation from the likely level of 17 93 lakh hectares in 1974-75 to 18 18 lakh hectares in 1975-76 and (iii) increase in the consumption of fertilizers (NPK) from the likely level of 74,000 tonnes in 1974-75 to 1,17,000 tonnes in 1975-76

International Telugu Conference

8486 SHRI BANAMALI BABU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a unanimous resolution was passed at the International Telugu Conference at Hyderabad recently for setting up an international centre for Telugu studies and research and urging upon the Union Government to seek financial assistance from UNESCO for the proposed centre and

(b) if so, action initiated by Government in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) The question does not arise

Scheme for the removal of Squatters, Khokhas by D D A

8487 SHRI M DEIVEEKAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has prepared any scheme for the removal of squatters, khokhas and other structures on the Jail Road at Nangal Raya and Tilak Nagar in New Delhi;

(b) whether the number of such unauthorised structures has gone up manifold during the last two years and that there is no check on them

(c) whether the existence of such unauthorised structures has become a serious traffic as well as health hazard, and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to clear this highway of these obstructions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Action in regard to the removal of squatters, khokhas is required to be taken by the Corporation. According to the Corporation; there are a number of teh-bazari holders on the roundabout of Tilak Nagar—Jail Road and Nangal Raya crossing Besides, there are also some unauthorised squatters, khokhawalas on these places A scheme was prepared by the Corporation for the removal of the squatters from the roundabout of Tilak Nagar but these squatters did not agree to the alternative sites offered by the Corporation A suitable alternative site is being found out by the Corporation for those squatters who are eligible for allotment of alternative sites under the existing policies of the Corporation

(b) The number of unauthorised squatters has increased However, the Corporation continues to make efforts to check these unauthorised encroachments

(c) These khokhas/squatters are a source of traffic hazard and obstruct the smooth flow of traffic However there is no health hazard because proper sanitation of the area is being done by the Health Department of the Corporation

(d) A proposal to widen the road and to construct an overbridge at Nangal Raya crossing is under consideration of the Corporation Efforts are being made to find suitable alternative sites for the eligible squatters The unauthorised occupants will be removed at the time of widening of the roundabout

संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, वसन्त विहार कालोनी, नई दिल्ली का होस्टल

8488. **श्री हीरा लाल डोडा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या संस्कृत विद्यापीठ का होस्टल वसन्त विहार कालोनी, नई दिल्ली के 'ई' और 'एफ' ब्लाक मे चलाया जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस इलाके के निवासियो ने दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल को कई ज्ञापन दिये है जिनमे इस होस्टल को इस स्थान से अन्यत्र स्थानातरित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) अभी तक इस क्षेत्र मे होस्टल को स्थानातरित न किये जाने के क्या कारण है विशेषकर जबकि इस क्षेत्र मे होस्टल चलाने की अनुमति नही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हा,

(ग) और (घ) भूतपूर्व उप-राज्यपाल ने सस्कृत विद्यापीठ के होस्टल को स्थानातरित करने के लिये 11-9-74 को आदेश जारी किया था तथा इन आदेशो के अनुसरण मे उप-पट्टेधारी को कारण बताओ नोटिस 17-9-74 को जारी किया गया था । तत्पश्चात्, शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय द्वारा उप-राज्यपाल को अभ्यावेदन देने पर, अवरोक्त न 11-9-71 के आदेशो का पुनरीक्षण किया तथा सस्कृत विद्यापीठ को 31-12-75 तक वसन्त विहार मे ही रहने की 20 11-74 को अनुमति दे दी तथा सस्कृत विद्यापीठ के प्राधिकारियो को कह दिया गया कि वे इस तिथि तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये उन्हे हौज-खास क्षेत्र मे आवटित किये गये नये स्थान मे बदली करदे ।

New Sugar Factories

8489 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of new sugar factories commissioned during the last three years upto 31st December, 1975 in various States, with their names;

(b) total cost of the each unit for completion; and

(c) number of new licenced sugar factories not constructed so far and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 21 new Sugar factories have been commissioned during the last three sugar years, (October—September) i.e. 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 so far in various States. A statement giving the names and locations of these factories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9614/75]

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available

(c) 102 new sugar factories for which Letters of Indent/Licences have been issued are yet to go into production. These newly licensed sugar factories which are mostly in the Co-operative Sector, are generally facing financial difficulties on account on the increased cost of the plant and machinery as well as erection and installation thereof

Criteria for allotment of Kiosks by N.D.M.C.

8490. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kiosks built by New Delhi Municipal Committee, their location with the names of allottees and criteria for allotment;

(b) whether the allottees are not carrying on the same business for which the kiosks have been allotted and have further sub-let the kiosks if so, whether some complaints have been received in this regard and steps taken to ensure that they run the same business for which these have been allotted and there is no sub-letting; and

(c) whether the claims of persons who have been carrying on business in those areas on pavements for long have been overlooked for allotment of the kiosks, if so, the reasons therefor, and steps envisaged for their rehabilitation to enable them to carry on business under normal conditions under the rules and regulations governing the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 82 kiosks have been built by the NDMC A Statement indicating location of these kiosks and the names of the allottees is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9615/75]. The allotment of these kiosks were made in accordance with the decision of the Committee. Kiosks are not only allotted to verified squatters but also to other squatters, Educated unemployed, persons who had been injured during the last war and Registered Welfare Associations, are also allotted to them on merits

(b) The allottees are carrying on the same business for which the kiosks have been allotted about which no complaint has been received by the N.D.M.C. Complaints have, however, been received regarding sub-letting in two cases for which the allottees have been served with a show cause notice. In case of non compliance, the N.D.M.C. will deal with the matter according to the rules.

(c) No, Sir. But with a view to ensure that the benefit from the kiosks are rationally distributed among deserving candidates of other categories also, as mentioned at (a) above, the allotment of these kiosks was not confined only to these verified squatters who have been carrying on business in

these areas on pavements. In fact these verified squatters were already provided with sites for carrying on their trade.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अवैतनिक कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधाएं ।

8491. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अवैतनिक कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधा के बारे मे सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ख) दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के अवैतनिक कर्मचारियो की सख्या कितनी है जिन्हे सरकार ने अब तक आवासीय सुविधाए प्रदान की हुई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) अवैतनिक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो को सरकारी रिहायशी वास के आबटन के बारे मे आवटन नियमो मे कोई व्यवस्था नही है ।

(ख) दिल्ली मे किसी भी अवैतनिक केन्द्री सरकारी कर्मचारी को सामान्य पूल मे रिहा-यशी वास नही दिया गया है ।

Hindi Work in the Ministry

8492. SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices of his Ministry go on inspection of the offices under it to see that all the work in Hindi in these offices is carried out according to Government's policy in this regard;

(b) the number of officers who carried out such inspections during the last year and the total number of the offices inspected;

(c) the position, in general, as revealed in the inspection reports; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the position in case of these offices where Hindi is not being used even now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (d). Review of the progressive use of Hindi in official work in Attached and Subordinate Offices forms part of O&M inspections of these organisations which are conducted by officers or the Head of these offices. With a view, however, to ensuring progressive use of Hindi in these offices in accordance with the instructions on the subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time, and circulated to these offices by this Ministry, periodic progress reports are obtained from the offices which are duly scrutinised both in this Ministry and in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and remedial action suggested where necessary. These reports generally reveal that Hindi is being progressively used.

The Deputy Secretary (Implementation), Ministry of Home Affairs visits the Attached & Subordinate Offices of the various Ministries/Departments, and, *inter alia* watches use of Hindi in official work. This officer is also available for resolving difficulties that may arise in the implementation of the various provisions of the Official Languages Act or the instructions issued by that Ministry in the context.

Aid to ailing indigent writers, scholars and artists

8493. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

be pleased to state

(a) whether Government earmarked any fund for giving aid to ailing indigent writers, scholars and artists, and

(b) if so, the brief accounts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A Statement giving the details of the scheme is attached

STATEMENT

SUBJECT —*Reactivisation of the 1961 scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances, so as to consider fresh cases.*

1 The scheme shall be known as the Reactivisation of the 1961 scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents so as to consider fresh cases

2 The scheme will cover the following two types of requests —

(i) Fresh cases of writers artists etc who are eligible for a grant under the 1961 scheme

(ii) Requests for increase in the rate of monthly allowance of the existing beneficiaries upto a maximum of Rs 150

3 Eligibility.—(i) To be eligible for assistance under the scheme a person's contribution to art and letters etc must be of significance Traditional scholars who have made significant contributions in their fields would also be eligible notwithstanding the absence of any published works

(ii) The private means of the applicant must not exceed Rs 250 p m

(iii) The applicant should not be less than 58 years (This does not apply in the case of dependents)

4. *Mode of application* —Applicants shall be free to apply either to the State Government or the Central Government (Department of Culture) or to both All applications will be made in the prescribed proforma Applications received by the Central Government will be referred in the first instance to the State Government for further processing In exceptional cases the requests will be considered directly by the Central Government through its Selection Committee and the amounts sanctioned from 'Central Quota

5 *Nature of Assistance.*—Assistance from Government may be either in the form of monthly allowance or lump sum grants or both In no case however shall be monthly allowances exceed Rs 150 p m

6 *Selection of Applications* —(i) In the light of the financial means and eminence of the applicant proposals to the Central Government regarding the extent of financial assistance to be granted may be decided by the State Government by a high powered Committee as was being done hithertofore

(i) The quantum of assistance met from Central quota will be decided by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Selection Committee and after ascertaining the financial position of the applicant Such cases will invariably be placed before the Minister of Culture for approval

(ii) The proposals of the State Government will then be submitted to the Central Minister in charge of the Department of Culture

7 *Disbursement.*—On the acceptance of the State Government's/Selection Committee's proposal, the Central Government will issue a letter of sanction regarding their share of the expendi

ture the actual disbursements will, however, be made by the State Government and the Central Government's share recouped.

All grants sanctioned under the scheme shall be disbursed by authorities to be nominated by the State Government.

8. *Renewals.*—Subject to the provision of rule 7 above, a recurring monthly allowance sanctioned under the scheme shall be for such period as may be determined by Government Such an allowance may also be sanctioned for life.

9. *Discontinuance of Allowance.*—(i) If the financial means of the recipients of allowances improve to Rs. 250 or more p.m. the allowance under the scheme will be discontinued.

(ii) Government may also at their discretion terminate the allowance after giving three months' notice to the recipient.

(iii) Any recipient may also resign his rights to receive the allowance by giving written notice to Government. In such cases, the allowance will be discontinued with effect from the date of his letter of resignation.

10. *Stopping of Allowance on Death*—On the death of the recipient, his dependents may continue to draw the allowance for the unexpired portion of the sanctioned term, provided, however, that this shall not be less than three months.

Programme for care of Blind

8494. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any package programme on the care of the blind in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose for the period 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Care of the blind is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Department of Social Welfare has, however, taken up the following programmes for the education and rehabilitation of the blind:—

(1) A National Centre for the Blind has been set up at Dehradun.

(2) Four Centres for the training of teachers of the blind at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are financed by the Department.

(3) Scholarships are awarded to blind students from 9th class onwards. Stipends for inplant training in approved industrial establishments are also awarded

(4) 13 special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up and 5 more are in the process of being set up. These cater to blind as well as other physically handicapped persons exclusively.

(5) The Department offers upto 90 per cent of the estimated expenditure of approved projects of voluntary organisations for the handicapped, including the blind. Several organisations have been given assistance for setting up integrated workshops for the handicapped, including the blind.

(6) The Government have also allowed several concessions to the blind such as—

(i) A blind person and his sighted escort can travel on the Indian Railways by paying a single

fare or a blind person may travel alone by paying one-fourth of the normal fare.

(ii) The Indian Airlines charges 50 per cent of the fare from blind persons.

(iii) Braille literature is carried free of charge through the Indian Post.

The Department has provided a sum of Rs. 178.78 lakhs in the budget for 1975-76 for the education and rehabilitation of all categories of handicapped including the blind.

Working of Central Fertiliser Pool

8495 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Fertiliser Pool run by Government has suffered a huge loss;

(b) the amount of loss suffered; and

(c) measures Government intend to take to see that the pool runs on no-profit no-loss basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) and (b). According to a review of the financial position of the Central Fertiliser Pool for the year 1974-75, made by this Ministry, it is estimated that the Pool would suffer a loss of Rs. 120 crores approximately.

(c) The Central Fertiliser Pool is intended to run on no-profit no-loss basis over a period of time. Efforts are being made to increase indigenous production to the maximum extent possible, since the indigenous product is relatively cheaper. Efforts are also being made to contract for import of fertilisers at as low prices as possible.

भाई मतिदास, भाई दयालदास तथा प्रयाग-दास के स्मारक बनाना

8496. श्री अम्बेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें भाई मतिदास स्मारक समिति, बी–145, अमर कालोनी, नई दिल्ली से कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें चादनी–चौक स्थित कोतवाली के खाली होने पर वहां भाई मतिदास, भाई दयालदास तथा भाई प्रयाग–दास के स्मारक बनाने की मांग की गई है;

(ख) क्या कोतवाली का आधा भाग गुरु तेगबहादुर के स्मारक के लिये पहले ही दिया जा चुका है,

(ग) क्या उक्त चारों व्यक्तियों को उसी स्थान पर तत्कालीन सरकार ने मौत के घाट उतारा था, और

(घ) [illegible] क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) भाई मतिदास मैमोरियल स्मारक समिति से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भाई मतिदास तथा भाई दयालदास के स्मारकों के निर्माण के लिए कोतवाली चान्दनी चौक का शेष भाग समिति को सौंप देने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) कोतवाली चांदनी चौक का एक भाग दिल्ली प्रशासन ने गुरु तेग बहादुर के स्मारक के लिये गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को दिया था।

(ग) भाई मतिदास की हत्या मौजूदा फ़व्वारे के स्थल पर की गई थी। भाई दयालदास तथा गुरु तेगबहादुर की हत्या कोतवाली परिसरों में की गई थी।

(च) इस अनुरोध को दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचारार्थ तथा रिपोर्ट देने के लिये भेजा गया है जो इससे सबंधित है।

Central aid to drought affected Gujarat for 1975-76

8497. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat State has requested for some special Central grant for the year 1975-76 to face the drought conditions in the State,

(b) if so, the extra allocation made outside the annual plan allocation; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the request favourably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the previous policy of providing non Plan Central assistance to the States for financing expenditures necessitated by natural calamities has been rescinded with effect from the 1st April, 1974 As from 1974-75, Central assistance will be provided to the States for this purpose only by way of advance of Plan assistance or assistance under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, etc Such advance Plan assistance will be set off against the normal Plan assistance due to the State in the Fifth Plan period Recently, a Central Team has visited Gujarat to review the drought situation The State Government's request for central aid will be considered in the light of the team's report

Permitting to foreigners for shooting of animals facing extinction

8498. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian members of Wild Life Fund are perturbed over the way the Central Government often permits visiting dignitaries to shoot animals belonging to species facing extinction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Central Government is not permitting visiting dignitaries to shoot animals belonging to species facing extinction

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Demand from sugar industry for share in profits from sugar exports

8499 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the sugar industry in the country had demanded to have a share in the profits from sugar exports, and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The sugar industry proposed that the rupee profits accruing from the export of free sale sugar becoming surplus to the internal requirements should be suitably shared with the industry so that it could be distributed equitably amongst all the units in the industry pro *rata* to their production during 1974 75 season No decision has been taken so far to accept this proposal

Wide wells in villages of Palamau District of Bihar

8500 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government will start a planning for providing 30 feet wide well in at least 100 villages of Palamau District of Bihar,

(b) whether State Government has been asked to coordinate this scheme for irrigation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The Palamau district is covered under drought prone area programme for Central Assistance A project report with an outlay of Rs 317 74 lakhs for minor irrigation including Rs 240 lakhs for construction of 1200 big diameter wells has been received from the State Government An amount of Rs 26 lakhs was approved by the Central Government for the year 1974-75 for all minor irrigation schemes including construction of big diameter wells

(b) The responsibility for executing this scheme rests with the State Government

(c) Does not arise in view of the 'b above

Model Canal and Irrigation Drainage Bill

8501 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a "Model Canal and Irrigation Drainage Bill", and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Following the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1972) a draft "Model Canal Irrigation and Drainage Bill" was prepared by the Indian Law Institute The draft Bill seeks to provide for use and control by the State for public purposes the waters of all rivers, streams etc and to that end, to amend and consolidate the laws prevailing in the States relating to irrigation and drainage and assessment and levy of water rates and betterment contribution

A Committee consisting of representatives of concerned Central Ministries, Planning Commission, Indian Law Institute and State Governments has been set up to examine the draft model Bill in all its aspects and suggest suitable modifications before commending the same to State Governments for adoption

Land Under Cultivation and Agricultural production in Uttar Pradesh

8502 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total land under cultivation in U P ,

(b) the total agricultural production during 1971-72 1973-74 and 1974-75 (April) in Uttar Pradesh, and

(c) the levy for each agricultural product in above mentioned years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) According to the latest available information on land use statistics in Uttar Pradesh, the total cultivated area in 1972-73 was 18 10 million hectares

(b) The Statement giving estimates of production for principal foodgrains and commercial crops for the years 1971-72 and 1973 74 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-9616/75) Similar estimates of production for the year, 1974-75, have not yet become available

(c) Statement II giving information on the levy for various agricultural products during 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-9616/75].

Wheat supplied to bakeries from Central Pool

8503. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5152 on the 7th April 1975 regarding 'distribution of sugar and foodgrains collected under levy schemes to factories, bakeries and manufacturers of soft drinks' and state·

(a) total quantity of wheat supplied from Central pool to the (i) factories run by Britannia Biscuit Company, (ii) each other large company and (iii) small-scale bakeries, year-wise during 1972-73 to 1974-75,

(b) whether there is any guideline for supply of wheat to the flour mills from the Central pool,

(c) if so, what is that guide-line; and

(d) is this guide-line being strictly adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d) The allotment of maida to the private bakeries is normally made by the State Governments keeping all relevant factors and demand by various sections of the consumers in view The Central Government lays down broad guide-lines regarding the manner of purchase of wheat by the roller floor mills, the stocking limits and the fixation of prices of wheat products etc. The administrative control over the Roller Flour Mills is with the State Governments who exercise suitable control over the mills to eusure compliance with the various guidelines and instructions

Request from vanaspati industry for creating fresh capacity

8504 SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any firms in the Vanaspati industry have requested for creating fresh capacity;

(b) whether the present licensed capacity of this industry is not being utilized fully;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) in affirmative Government's reaction to part (a) and reasons for part (b); and

(d) what measures have been taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Applications are being received from time to time, for establishment of new/expansion of existing vanaspati units

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) No fresh capacity is ordinarily being authorised as both the licensed and installed capacity is substantially in excess of the demand for the product

Lowering Kharif Rice Procurement target for 1975-76

8505 SHRI [illegible] SINGH·
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to lcwer down the kharif rice procurement target for 1975-76, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Kharif 1975-76 marketing season will commence from 1st November, 1975 and the question of fixing any procurement target at this stage does not arise.

A procurement target of 41 lakh tonnes of rice has been fixed for the current 1974-75 kharif season as compared to the target of 50 lakh tonnes for the previous season, because production in some of the important rice producing areas has been severely affected due to drought.

Criteria for declaring scarcity and drought and famine in States

8506 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the criteria for declaring scarcity, drought and famine respectively in any State;

(b) whether on the basis of these criteria conditions of fame exist in Gujarat State; and

(c) if not, why was an advertisement issued by D A V P. and published in 'Times of India' dated the 10th April, 1975 under the caption "While Hunger and Famine stalk the land in Gujarat"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Criteria for the declaration of scarcity, drought or famine conditions vary from State to State, and are mentioned in their relevant scarcity manuals/codes Broadly speaking the factors which are taken into account relate to the extent of failure of crops due to natural causes the distress caused by such failure the availability and price levels of food and fodder supplies, unusual movement of labour in search of employment, and the state of health of local populations.

(b) The Gujarat Scarcity Manual makes no mention at all of famine conditions. However, it provides for the declaration of scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions on the basis of reports received from Collectors of Districts. The Government of Gujarat have declared scarcity conditions in 9526 villages and semi-scarcity conditions in 3220 villages in 16 Districts of the State.

(c) The word "Famine" in the advertisement was used in a general sense and was meant to denote the prevalence of scarcity and semi-scarcity conditions in large parts of the State. The advertisement indicated certain factual data in respect of the situation in the State and the relief measures undertaken by the State Government to meet it.

Setting up of National Commission on Floods

8507. SHRI K. M MADHUKAR:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a National Commission on floods;

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives thereof, and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) to (c). There is a proposal to set up a National Commission on floods to make a comprehensive review of the policy and flood

control measures that should be undertaken in the different parts of the country, taking into account the experience gained in the planning, implementation and performance of the flood control measures during the last twenty years.

The details of the proposal are under examination in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries.

रांची मेसरा स्थित बिड़ला इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टैक्नोलॉजी

8508. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची जिले के मेसरा मे बिड़ला इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ टैक्नोलॉजी अनेक वर्षों से काम कर रहा है.

(ख) यदि हां; तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस संस्थान को व्यय के लिये एक बड़ी धन राशि देता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या रांची विश्वविद्यालय विद्यालय के नियंत्रण से उसे मुक्त रखने के उद्देश्य से बिहार सरकार ने उसे एक स्वायत्त-शासी निकाय घोषित कर दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है;

(ङ) क्या वहा व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और कुनबापरस्ती के बारे मे उनके पास अभ्यावेदन भेजे गये हैं, और

(च) यदि हा, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने संस्थान को विकास के लिये कोई अनुदान नही दिया है। तथापि आयोग ने छात्र सहायता निधि के लिये तथा अध्यापक सहायता के रूप में कुल 25811/-रुपए की राशि दी है।

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मत्रालय ने अबर स्नातक तथा स्नात्कोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों के विकास के लिये सस्थान को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिए है :—

(1) अनावर्ती 15.72 लाख रु०

(2) आवर्ती 29.32 लाख रु० (1962–74)

(ग) और (घ) रांची विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ने दिनाक 16 मार्च 1974 की अधिसूचना द्वारा बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय अध्यादेश 1972 के उपबन्धो के अनुसार बिरला प्रौद्योगिकी सस्थान, मेसरा को रांची विश्वविद्यालय मे ही एक स्वायत्तकालिज के रूप मे घोषित किया।

(ङ) जी, नही।

(च) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Education of Primary School Children through Television

8509. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of educating primary school children through television has started; if so, when;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation purchased a large number of television sets for the programme; and

(c) if so, when and whether the Ministry had agreed to start the

programme of primary education on T.V. when the DMC purchased T.V. sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The first telecast for Primary School children was made by the TV Centre, Delhi, on 3rd March, 1975. What is intended is an enrichment programme and not lessons related to text books.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has purchased a total of 184 TV sets for this programme-115 sets in 1970-71 and 1971-72, and 69 sets in March, 1975.

The Ministry's concurrence was not necessary as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is an independent body

Land Acquired in Delhi

8510. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land acquired in Delhi between 1972 and 1974;

(b) for how much of the land acquired compensation has been paid;

(c) the average rate of compensation; and

(d) total acreage of land for which compensation has not been paid so far and what steps have been taken to rehabilitate the dispossessed land owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH: (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Starvation in Rural Areas of Howrah

8511. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether starvation deaths still take place in the rural area of Howrah;

(b) whether the deaths occur due to inadequate supply of food or lack of purchasing power of the poor people; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to stop such deaths in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

News item captioned 'Milk Flood Plan Well under Way'

8512. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 6th April, 1975 under the caption "Milk flood Plan well under way": and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Project for Milk Marketing and Dairy Development was taken up in 1970 with the assistance from World Food Programme. The project envisages increasing milk processing facilities of public sector dairies in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras from 1.09 million litres a day to 2.75 million litres a day at end of a 5 year project period, and also for increasing milk production and procurement from the milk shed areas of these 4 city dairies located in the 10 states and the Union Territory of Delhi. The throughput of milk in the 4 metropolitan dairies increased to 12.80 lakh litres in March 1975.

कृषि श्रमिकों के पारिश्रमिक

8513. श्री ज्ञनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग कृषि जिन्सों का मूल्य निश्चित करते समय कृषि श्रमिकों का पारिश्रमिक भी तय करता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रत्येक वर्ष तय किए गये पारिश्रमिक का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) कृषि मूल्य आयोग कृषि श्रमिकों की मजदूरी निर्धारित नहीं करता क्योंकि यह काम इस आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों की परिधि में नहीं आता है।

Supply of Milk from D.M.S during the coming Summer Season

8514 SHRI K MALLANNA.
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme has decided not to cut the milk quota against the quantity indicated in the tokens during coming summer season; and

(b) if so, the facilities extended by the Delhi Milk Scheme to the consumers to meet their requirements of milk?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme expects to retail the normal level of milk distribution throughout the summer season, and there is no proposal to reduce the supplies.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme has been utilising 100 per cent of its installed handling capacity in order to ensure the maximum level of milk distribution in the capital, and plans to continue to do so. However, the facilities available with this scheme are sufficient to cater to only about 42 per cent of the capital's fluid milk requirements, and to about 50 per cent after its installed capacity is fully expanded In order to meet the balance 50 per cent of Delhi's milk requirements a second dairy has been installed and is presently under trial run. When the second plant achieves its maximum designed handling capacity of about 4 lac litres daily, the two dairies between them will be in a position to meet a demand and about 7 lakh litres a day which is the capital's estimated milk requirements.

New Irrigation Projects coming up in West Bengal

8515 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) in view of the Budget priority which are the new irrigation projects coming up in West Bengal, and

(b) what is the stage of progress of the old irrigation projects which are still incomplete but were initiated during First Five Year Plan in the State of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) A statement showing new major/medium irrigation projects proposed by West Bengal Government in their Fifth Plan is attached

(b) Mayurakshi Project and works on the D V C irrigation system which were taken up under the First Five Year Plan are almost complete except some extensions and improvement works.

Statement

Major

1. Tista Barrage
2. Lining of Mayurakshi Canal
3. Upper Kangsabati
4. Dwarkeshwar
5. Gajol Lift Irrigation
6. Delong

Medium

1. Taragona
2. Parga
3. Barabhum
4. Moutore Jore
5. Salda
6. Beko
7. Path
8. Rath
9. Extension of Boundhu Irrigation
10. Ramchandrapur
11. Sali Reservoir
12. Golmaratore
13. Hanumati
14. Narayanpur Sona
15. Lipaniajore
16. Sali Diversion.

Social Welfare Schemes for Tamil Nadu

8516 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the Central Social Welfare Schemes that will be undertaken during the 1975-76 in the State of Tamil Nadu,

(b) whether this State has been ignored in this regard in the past,

(c) total amount likely to be spent in the Fifth Five Year Plan on Social Welfare Schemes; and

(d) the nature of that social welfare schemes which will be undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) The following Social Welfare plan schemes in the central and centrally sponsored sectors sectors will be undertaken during the year 1975-76 in the State of Tamil Nadu

(i) family and child welfare projects,

(ii) welfare of destitute children;

(iii) condensed courses of education for adult women,

(iv) socio-economic programme;

(v) hostels for working women;

(vi) scholarships, research, training, sheltered employment and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations for the welfare of the handicapped,

(vii) social work education, training and research,

(viii) integrated education of handicapped children,

(ix) placement of the handicapped persons through special employment exchanges, and

(x) grants to voluntary organisation by the Central Social Welfare Board

The following social welfare schemes in the central and centrally sponsored sectors are likely to be undertaken during 1975-76 in the State of Tamil Nadu

(i) functional literacy; and

(ii) integrated child development services.

(b) No, Sir

(c) An outlay of Rs 200 crores has been provided for social welfare schemes in the central and centrally sponsored sectors in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) The social welfare schemes, which will be undertaken in the central and centrally sponsored sectors during the Fifth Five Year Plan, are of the nature of family welfare; child welfare; women's welfare; welfare of the handicapped, education, training and research, and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations.

Norms for recommending Irrigation Projects

8517. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 466 on the 24th March, 1975 regarding terms and conditions of loan for Godavari Barrage project by World Bank and state:

(a) the norms for recommending Irrigation Projects to the World Bank for its assistance;

(b) which Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra have been recommended to the World Bank; and

(c) reaction of the World Bank to these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The following norms are broadly followed in recommending irrigation projects for World Bank assistance —

(i) Project is included in the development plan of the State and accepted by the Planning Commission;

(ii) The State can provide adequate funds for speedy completion within a fixed time limit;

(iii) Project does not involve any inter-State aspects to be settled.

(iv) Scheme should be economically viable.

(b) The Government of India is examining the possibility of seeking World Bank assistance for Warna, Krishna and Bhima Projects in Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली, आगरा और इलाहाबाद स्थित किलों को पुरातत्व विभाग को सौंपना

8518. **श्री महावीपक सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और आगरा के लाल किलों और इलाहाबाद के किलों को रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा पुरातत्व विभाग को सौंपने की कोई योजना थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख). यह निर्णय किया गया है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय, दिल्ली और आगरा के लाल किलों और इलाहाबाद के किले के प्रमुख भागों को, जो सैनिक कब्जे में है, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग को क्रमिक रूप में सौंप देगा, और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो किलों में नाममात्र के लिए ही सैनिक रखे जायेंगे। आगरा और दिल्ली के किलों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रम का प्रथम चरण कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने आगरा के किले की दुर्ग-प्राचीरें, खाई, दिल्ली दरवाजा (दो कमरों को छोड़कर) और उससे संलग्न इमारत-समूह को पहले ही सर्वेक्षण को सौंप दिया है।

उत्तरवर्ती चरणों का कार्यान्वयन, रक्षा विभाग द्वारा वैकल्पित भूमि के अभिग्रहण तथा नवीन आवास के निर्माण, रक्षा यूनिटों और कर्मचारियों को हटाने के लिए सुविधाओं

की व्यवस्था किए जाने पर निर्भर करेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन किलों को क्रमिक रूप से सम्भालने का कार्य सम्भवत कई वर्षों में पूर्ण होगा।

Accommodation Problem in the Capital

8519 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether with a view to solving acute accommodation problem in the Capital, his Ministry had taken up the question of development of residential colonies in the adjacent areas of Delhi like Laxmi Enclave, Indira Enclave and Balramnagar in Loni area across Jamuna on Delhi-U.P border with the State Governments of U P., Haryana and Punjab;

(b) what follow up action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by Union Government, to speed up development of Loni and such like unoccupied vast areas on Delhi border for residential purposes and for providing necessary infra-structure for the purpose;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been sought for or provided to the State Governments for the purpose; and

(d) how and when Union Government propose to develop these areas for residential purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d). The residential colonies like Laxmi Enclave, Indira Enclave and Balramnagar located are all in U.P State beyond Delhi-U.P. border As such the question of provision of financial assistance or development of these areas for residential purposes by the Central Government does not arise.

Protest from Food Corporation Employees Union against recommendations of Board of Directors on Pay Committee Report

8520. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation Employees Union has protested against the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Corporation on the Pay Committee report and requested a negotiated settlement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Before making its recommendations, the Pay Committee gave full opportunity to the staff bodies to express their views. The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Food Corporation of India and the question of negotiated settlement with the staff bodies does not arise at this stage

Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa

8521 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the budgeted funds for the Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa have been diverted by the State Government to other projects pending final selection of the barrage site;

(b) if so, the names of the projects to which the funds have been diverted; and

(c) whether the said project is likely to be dropped in view of technical considerations, if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Pending finalisation of the Barrage site, the State Government is incurring expenditure, as necessary, on preliminary works, investigations for barrage site and canal alignment.

(c) No proposal for dropping this project has so far been received from the State Government.

Drought Relief Measures in Gujarat

8522. SHRI MADHU LIMAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the State Government has sent a detailed report to the Central Government on the drought conditions in Gujarat and the relief measures taken by the Government,

(b) how many people have been put on relief works and whether the relief works are located far away from their permanent residence;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of people have migrated to Pakistan or the neighbouring States of the Indian Union in search of work because of the inability of the State Government to provide them work nearer home in the State itself;

(d) if so, the details of these migrations; and

(e) the measures jointly formulated by the Centre and the State Government to combat the famine, including the water conservation campaign in the coming khariff season?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Separate Archaeological Circle for Karnataka

8523. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have created a separate Archaeological Circle for the preservation and manntenance of ancient monuments in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) A new Circle named as Mid-southern Circle with headquarter at Bangalore comprising the whole of Karnataka except the north-eartern District viz, Raichur. Gulbarga and Bidar is to be created during 1975-76.

Distress condition of residents of West Delhi Jhuggi Jhonpri

8524 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether about 30,000 Jhuggi Jhonpri residents of West Delhi are in great distress;

(b) whether repeatedly they have asked help from the civic authorities for amenities for those colonies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Representations demanding improvement in civic amenities keep on being received from almost all such clusters/colonies. However, under the J.J.R. Scheme, basic civil amenities have been provided in the Najafgarh Road and Hastal (including Pankha Road) J.J. Colonies in West Delhi. Improvements are also being carried out under the Environmental improvement Scheme. The amount sanctioned, expenditure incurred etc.

under the Scheme from 1972 onwards is indicated in the statement below:—

Name of the Colony	Sanctioned amount (1972-73)	Expenditure incurred to date (1972—Jan. 1975)	Expenditure to be incurred during the current financial year (1975-76)
N.G. Road . . .	Rs. 12·87 lakhs	Rs. 10 21 lakhs	Rs. 4·15 lakhs
Pankha Road . .	Rs. 8·55 lakhs	Rs. 6 62 lakhs	Rs. 3 06 lakhs.

Improvement works in 10 J.J Clusters in West Delhi are also being carried out under the Environmental Improvement Programme. The details of expenditure incurred on them are as under:—

	(lakhs)
	Rs.
Total sanctioned amount in 1974-75)	47·65
Value of Works completed upto March, 1975 . . .	11·10
Value of works in progress in 1975-76	5 65

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में कथित अव्यवस्था

8525. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ दिनों से अव्यवस्था और गडबड चल रही है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और सरकार ने उस अव्यवस्थाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की हैं; और

(ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय मे इस समय कितने लेक्चरर, शोधछात्र एव छात्र है तथा उनमे से किस-किस देश के कितने विदेशी शोध छात्र एव छात्र है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) *प्रश्न नही उठता।*

(ग) विवरण सलग्न है, जिसमे जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय मे प्राप्त अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है।

विवरण

(ग) सूचना निम्नलिखित है :

(I) पूर्ण-कालिक अध्यापको की सख्या .	240
(II) पूर्ण-कालिक अनुसधान अध्येताओ की सख्या (जिसमे 19 विदेशी शामिल है) .	585
(III) पूर्ण कालिक उत्तर-स्नातक छात्रो की सख्या (जिसमें 29 विदेशी शामिल हैं) .	1043
(IV) पूर्ण-कालिक अपर-स्नातक छात्रों की संख्या	12

पूर्ण-कालिक विदेशी अनुसंधान अध्येताओं तथा छात्रों का देश-वार विघटन

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	छात्रों की सं०	अनुसंधान अध्येताओं की संख्या
1.	हंगरी	1	—
2.	ईरान	1	—
3.	यू० एस० ए०	1	2
4.	कनाडा	2	—
5.	मलयेशिया	1	
6.	मिश्र	4	1
7.	थाइलैंड	1	2
8.	पोलैंड	1	—
9.	उ० वियतनाम	2	—
10.	अफगानिस्तान	2	2
11.	ब्राजील	1	—
12.	इथोपिया	1	—
13.	ईराक	1	—
14.	जापान	2	—
15.	मारीशस	2	—
16.	नेपाल	1	6
17.	सऊदी अरब	1	—
18.	श्री लंका	2	—
19.	आस्ट्रेलिया	—	1
20.	बेल्जियम	—	1
21.	बंगलादेश	-	1
22.	जोरडन	—	1
23.	इंग्लैंड	—	1
24.	फिलीपाइन्स	1	—
25.	तनज निया	1	—
26	नाइजेरिया	—	1

छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में बच्चों की बिक्री

8527. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन्दौर से प्रकाशित होने वाले 'स्वदेश' के दिनांक 25 मार्च, 1975 के अंक में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ अंचल में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भूख से पीड़ित एक व्यक्ति ने अपने बच्चे बेच दिए ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में ऐसा ही भंयकर अकाल है और लोग अपने गांव छोड़कर अन्यत्र जा रहे है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस अकाल से निपटने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता अथवा अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न सहायता दी गई है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Annual Report of U.G.C.

8527. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFEAR AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the assertions of the 1972-73 University Grants Commission Report that "much of higher

education, particularly at the undergraduate level, both in academic and professional courses, is not relevant to the needs, abilities and aptitudes of the students and to the needs of India's developing economy', and that "more education has generally meant worse education",

(b) whether the report also deplored the inability of most affiliated colleges to provide a 'meaningful curriculum' and also "the non-availability of middle-level professional personnel needed in rural and backward areas",

(c) what have been the exact consequences of these shortcomings during the last 27 years of independence and what exactly has been done in this regard over this period, and

(d) steps contemplated about these shortcomings for the near future and remote future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFEARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The Government are aware of the strains and stresses generated by expansion of higher education Lowering of real resources per capita have had effect on the standards of higher education The need for reform of curriculum particularly to make it more relevant to the needs abilities and aptitudes of the students as well as suited to the challenges of our country's development, is being felt by the Universities by the University Grants Commission as well as the Government The Government and the Commission have also been feeling the need to give rural orientation to higher education particularly the higher education of the professionals.

The Government have steadfastly made efforts since the independence to make higher education more relevant to the nation's needs This matter had received attention of the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) the Education Commission (1964-66) and several other committees and conferences. The Central Advisory Board of Education has devoted considerable attention to this matter in its meetings The 37th Session of the Board held in November, 1974, recommended that there should be restraint in establishment of new Universities It further recommended that "emphasis should be on achieving expansion through existing institutions and through non-formal channels, care being also taken to see that the access to higher education of women and of weaker sections of the community is increased"

The University Grants Commission has initiated several programmes for bringing about reform in the system of higher education of which the following deserve a special mention —

(1) The scheme of autonomous colleges has been introduced. These colleges would enjoy freedom in framing the courses of study the methods of evaluation etc This would encourage experimentation and initiate a process to make the courses more meaningful and relevant in the context of local and regional requirements

(2) The Commission has circulated to all the Universities and Colleges in the country a 'Plan of Action for examination reform for implementation and has selected 12 Universities for implementing it

(3) The Commission is initiating coordinated programmes for development of postgraduate education

(4) The Commission is implementing a programme for the improvement of science education in selected colleges. It has also been decided to introduce similar programmes for humanities and social sciences.

(5) Efforts are being made to develop collaborative and inter-disciplinary programmes of courses and research involving several departments.

(6) Attempts are being made to re-structure courses of study so as to make them relevant to local and regional needs including those of rural areas and also introduce work-experience as part of college education.

(7) Programmes have been initiated to check the growth in enrolment in formal education and to divert a considerable proportion of students to benefit from correspondence courses, evening classes and part-time courses

Import of Rice from Nepal

8528 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice is being imported from Nepal, and

(b) if so, the quantity of rice imported in the year 1974-75 and the quantity to be imported during 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) While no rice is being imported from Nepal on Central Government account, certain quantities of rice are being imported under Indo-Nepales Trade and Transit Treaty through regular trade channels

Implementation of Recommendations made by Committee on Status of Women

8529 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULLTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are going to implement the recommendations of the Status of the Women's Committee Report which has been submitted recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Committee on the Status of Women in India has made many recommendations covering the activities of many Departments/Ministries and other agencies. The recommendations are being examined by the Department of Social Welfare in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments

Success of Parliamentary Democracy

8530 SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest of the common man in the country is getting dim every day and there is a general feeling of pessimism in the success of the Parliamentary democracy, and

(b) steps Government propose to take to arouse interest and create enthusiasm in the growth of the Parliamentary institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise

Set-back to Social Welfare Programme

8531 SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the social welfare programmes started under the Five Year Plans, have suffered a set-back as a result of inflation;

(b) whether the programmes have been curtailed;

(c) whether there has been any retrenchment in the personnel engaged in this work, whether under the Centre or State programme subsidised by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details of (b) and (c)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). It is not correct to suggest that the Social Welfare Programmes started under the Fifth Five Year Plan have suffered a set-back as a result of inflation. However, due to constraints on resource position, there has been some reduction in outlays provided for Social Welfare in 1974-75.

(c) No, Sir

(d) The question does not arise.

Reorganisation of Offices of Archaeological Department, Dehradun

8582 SHRI R R SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of reorganisation of office of the Archaeological Department at Dehradun, the headquarters of the North Western Circle, comprising areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana except the district of Gurgaon, is being shifted to Srinagar (J & K State);

(b) how many monuments would be there under the Srinagar Office and what is the break-up of this number State-wise; and

(c) reasons and considerations to locate the above office at Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The present North-western Circle with its headquarters at Dehradun comprises Delhi; Punjab, Haryana; Himachal Pradesh, Districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhuna, Churu, Alwar, Sikar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk and Swai Madhupur in Rajasthan; and Districts of Dehradun Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh Out of this, Delhi and District Gurgaon of Haryana will go to the proposed Delhi Circle, the five Districts of Uttar Pradesh to the Northern Circle, Agra, and the remaining Districts of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh to the Frontier Circle, whose headquarters has been at Srinagar since June, 1958

(b) (i) No of monuments in the Circle 179

(ii) State wise break up of monuments in the Circle:

Jammu and Kashmir	58
Punjab	25
Haryana excluding District of Gurgaon	64
Himachal Pradesh	32
Union Territory of Chandigarh	

(c) The Frontier Circle, already functioning from Srinagar in summer and from Jammu in winter, since June, 1958, will continue to look after the monuments in the reorganised Circle.

Boonus to Paddy Growers and Wheat Growers

8533. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) amount of bonus given to paddy growers and wheat growers during the year 1974-75 during kharif season as well as rabi season in addition to the procurement price of paddy and wheat;

(b) whether procurement price of paddy for the year 1975-76 for bodo and kharif season has been fixed for paddy and whether additional bonus will also be paid to the paddy growers;

(c) the reasons for not increasing the procurement prices of paddy for 1974-75;

(d) whether procurement prices of paddy, including bonus, will be reconsidered for the year 1975-76 for both the bodo and kharif seasons;

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and

(f) if not, the reasons for denial of such benefits to the paddy growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): (a) No bonus was allowed to the wheat growers during 1974-75 rabi marketing season. As regards rice it was decided to continue the incentive bonus scheme for payment of bonus to the State Governments supplying stipulated quantities to the Central Pool out of 1974-75 crop. This bonus is to be utilised by the State Governments for implementation of the schemes for purposes of stepping up agricultural production. A scheme for payment of bonus to the State Government for being passed on to the Producers of paddy is also under the consideration of the Government for 1974-75 marketing season.

(b) The price policy for kharif cereals for 1975-76 season will be formulated towards the beginning of the next kharif season.

(c) The procurement price of paddy has already been increased from Rs. 70 per quintal for standard variety in 1973-74 to Rs. 74 per quintal for coarse variety in 1974-75.

(d) to (f). Do not arise in view of reply given to part (b).

Speedy Completion of 13 Major Irrigation Projects

8534. SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestion of Dr. K. L. Rao, to speedily complete the thirteen major irrigation projects with an irrigable command above 0.1 million hectares and completing them within five years; and

(b) if so, the action taken on this suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government have noted the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member made during the Budget Debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the 7th April, 1975.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed by the State Governments within their developmental plans. However, in allocating funds during the Fifth Plan priority is given to ongoing schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction and are likely to give early benefits.

Social Reforms for S C. & S.T Women during International Women's Year

8535 SHRI S M SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARF AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive programme for specific social reforms and measures to improve the living and working conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women during the International Women's Year, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme and proposed expenditure on each item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM (a) and (b) No pecific programmes have been drawn up exclusively for the benefit of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a part of the celebrations of the International Women's Year There are general programmes such as establishment of maternity hospitals programmes for the welfare of women workers under the Factories Act etc, and in addition special programmes are being implemented for the benefit of women, including women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes though not as part of the programme for the International Women's Year These include, *inter alia* hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes incentive schemes for promotion of women's education, condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women, socio-economic programmes for women, expansion of hostel facilities for working women strengthening of Mahila Mandals, training of associate women workers etc

Impact of Land Reforms

8536 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made any study of the impact of land reforms legislation on the agrarian structure in various States, particularly in the State of Bihar, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The most recent study made by the Government of India was done by the Task Force on Agrarian Relations set up by the Planning Commission for the purpose of appraising the progress and problems of land reform and working out the Fifth Plan proposals The Task Force has come to the broad assessment that the laws for the abolition of intermediary tenures have been implemented fairly efficiently while in the fields of tenancy reform and ceiling on holdings, legislation has fallen short of proclaimed policy and implementation of the enacted laws has been tardy and inefficient With the abolition of intermediary interests the ownership of land has become more broad-hand tenancy reform, ceiling on agricultural holdings and distribution of land to the landless and small holders cannot be said to have succeeded

Regarding Bihar, the Task Force had suggested that certain specific gaps in the existing laws be removed, that implementation be made more effective, that administrative action be taken to implement the law enacted for regulating land alienation, that priority be given to consolidation of holdings particularly in the command areas of irrigation projects and that a special drive be organised for the purpose of recording rights of all tenants, including share croppers within a short time

Instructions to States to take up Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

8537. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether his Ministry have issued any instructions to the States to take up the major or medium irrigation projects in the irrigationally backward and tribal areas particularly where the tribal population is more than fifty percent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): In the draft Fifth Plan document one of the general principles laid down mentions that in taking up new schemes, priority will be given to those which benefit chronically drought affected, tribal and backward areas. No separate instructions have, therefore, been issued in this behalf by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

News Item Captioned Imported Seeds Bring Dangerous Diseases'

8538. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Sunday Standard' dated the 13th April, 1975 under the caption "Imported seeds bring dangerous diseases";

(b) if so, reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware of the problems created by introduction of exotic insect pests and diseases. The Central Government have established a net-work of quarantine stations at sea-ports, airports and on the land borders to screen plant materials coming into the country. Further the plant introduction Division of the I.A.R.I. also examine any plant material being introduced into the country. The quarantine facilities have been strengthened, wherever necessary. The import of plant materials are being regulated under the Destructive Insects and Pest Act. The revision of the Act is also under consideration, to make it a more effective instrument in preventing introduction of exotic pests and diseases.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

8539. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the *Financial Express* dated the 12th April, 1975 giving the views expressed to the newsmen by the President of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association about the crisis facing the country's sugar industry;

(b) Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) action proposed by Government to help the industry which has now become major foreign exchange earner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The current sugar season is still on, and as on the 29th April 1975, as many as 114 factories spread over almost all the regions are reported to be working. The recovery and duration have shown improvement in several areas over what was anticipated before the commencement of the season. It is, therefore, too early to come to any definite conclusion as to extent of losses to factories, if any, and if so, in what regions, particularly as the overall realisations

made by the industry from the disposal of levy-free sugar stocks during the whole of the year will greatly influence the working results of the factories The Government are keeping the position under continuous review and may be trusted to take such action as may be warranted

Revised Pay Scales of Teachers in N.D.M.C.

8540 SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers are working on the pay scales of Rs 80—110 and Rs 110—180 in the Education Department of New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) whether in accordance with N D M.C resolution 37 dated the 9th August, 1963 and Ministry of Education and Social Welfare letter No N.A 11014/3/73-UTI dated the 13th September, 1973, these teachers have been given the revised pay scale of Rs 175—350 *w e f* 27th May, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir These scales are being given to un-qualified teachers working in New Delhi Municipal Committee Schools;

(b) According to the instructions contained in this Ministry's letter No A 11014/3/73-UT I, dated the 13th September, 1973, these teachers are eligible for the pay scales of Rs 165-350 as soon as they fulfill the required conditions prescribed therein

Programme for controlling rivers Rapti and Ghaghra

8541. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY· Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have envisaged any programme for controlling the rivers Rapti and Ghaghra;

(b) whether U.P Government have sent any scheme or proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The Ganga Flood Control Commission set up by the Centre for the preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin and arranging its implementation in a coordinated manner through the agency of the concerned State Governments has prepared a draft plan of flood control on the Ghaghra and its tributaries including the Rapti estimated to cost about Rs 175 crores The schemes envisaged in the Plan *inter alia* include flood moderation reservoirs which are feasible only in Nepal territory The draft plan is yet to be examined by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Commission and considered by the Ganga Flood Control Board before it is finalised

(b) and (c) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had prepared a preliminary report of a multipurpose project for irrgation power and flood control at Jalkundi on the Rapti in Nepal territory It has been considered necessary to investigate possible alternative sites for the dam so as to select the best location His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been approached in this connection for cooperative development for the benefit of both countries

Smuggling of Foodgrains from Gujarat

8542 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI D P JADEJA·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any raid has been made on the gangs of foodgrains smugglers who are smuggling foodgrains out of the Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the number of raids made, the number of persons arrested and the foodgrains seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Governments no raid has been made on the gang of smugglers as such. However, 371 cases of inter-State smuggling were registered during 1-1-1974 to 31-3-1975 The State Government is taking adequate measures to prevent smuggling of foodgrains.

Imamat of Jama Masjid Award

8543 SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the arbitrator's award on the Imamat tangle of the Jama Masjid of Delhi has been announced;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw all cases concerning the clashes in February in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main features of the Award of the Arbitrator are as follows:—

(i) **Imamat not Hereditary:**

Islam does not accept the hereditary principle for the post of Imamat of Mosque Only such person has the right to be the Imam who fulfills the Condition as laid down in Islam,

(ii) **Recommendation in Special Circumstances:**

Moulvi Syed Abdullah Bukhari, present Naib Imam, should be appointed Imam and his son Moulvi Syed Ahmed Bukhari as Naib Imam of Jamma-Masjid, Delhi.

(iii) **Salaries:**

Salaries of the staff of Jama Masjid should be increased.

The amount of Peshkash to Imam should be increased from Rs 625 p m to Rs 1011 p m., and that of the Naib Imam should be increased from Rs. 321 p m. to Rs. 501 p m. The retiring Imam, Moulvi Syed Abdul Hameed should be given life pension of Rs. 501 p m.

(iv) **Jama Masjid Committee:**

A Jama Masjid Committee consisting mostly of Ulemas with Imam Sahib as Chairman and Naib Imam as one of the members should be formed for the management of Jama Masjid in consultation with the Delhi Wakf Board and Imam Sahib.

(v) **Jama Masjid not to be used for Political Purposes:**

शाही इमाम सैयद अब्दुल्लाह बुखारी should not use the Mosque for political purposes.

(c) The matter is under purview of the Delhi Administration.

Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

8544. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that under the present Delhi Rent Control

Act, 1958, after the death of a tenant, his wife and children are automatically deprived of the right of tenancy;

(b) whether, as a result, a large number of widows with their children, are evicted from their houses after their husbands' deaths, and the vacated houses are freshly rented out on payment of heavy "pugree"; and

(c) if so, whether the relevant Act will be suitably amended so as to give pretection to the families of deceased tenants and also to prevent generation of black money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, tenancy does not devolve on the heirs of the deceased tenant if the death of the tenant takes place after the termination of the tenancy. Consequently, his legal heirs run the risk of eviction.

(c) Government are seized of the problem and are yet to take a decision in the matter.

Vacant Posts of Assistant Milk distribution Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme

8545. SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain posts of A M.D.Os. are lying vacant in Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, number of posts lying vacant and since when and the reasons for not filling up these posts; and

(c) the categories of employees who are eligible for promotion as A.M.D.Os.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Five posts of A.M.D.Os. are at present lying vacant from the dates indicated below:—

7.5.74—2 Posts

21.5.74—1 Post

5.4.75—2 Posts

The notified Recruitment Rules provide for 66.2/3 per cent of posts to be filled by direct recruitment and 33.1/3 per cent by promotion from Manager (Sales) and Managers. All Day Milk Stalls with 5 years service in the grade. Some amendments to the Rules are under consideration. The vacant posts will be filled up as soon as the revised Recruitment Rules are notified.

Sewage System in Janakpuri, New Delhi

8546. SHRI R. P. YADAV. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the sewage system in Janakpuri, New Delhi has not so far been connected with the mains, if so, the reasons therefor and how the sewage collection in pipes is cleared off; and

(b) whether the work in this regard has been taken in hand and if so the progress made so far and the target date by which it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that the sewerage system of Janakpuri has not so far been connected with the main outfall sewer since the latter has not so far been completed. At present the sewage of Janakpuri is pumped into a gravity sewer connected to Najafgarh Road Trunk Sewer near Tilak Nagar.

(b) The Jail Road Trunk Sewer work remains to be done for a length

of about 3250 ft. (about 1000 metres) out of a total of 2 miles length. The work on this portion of sewer along outer Ring Road will be taken up after the award of work is finalised. Tenders have been received and are under consideration of D.M.C It will take a period of about one year for completing the job after the work is awarded, this will take in the sewage from Janakpuri.

Office Accommodation for Panchayat Sarpanch in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8547 SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is no provision of office accommodation for Varishta Panchayat Sarpanch and for its members for doing daily routine work in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) salaries fixed for the Sarpanch and members of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Varishta Panchayat; and

(c) whether there is any facility of car or jeep for the Sarpanch of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to visit the area, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

एरीलो सर्कस को सहायता

8548. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एलोपो सर्कस के कला पूर्ण खेलों को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा उसे क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) इस कला को जीवित रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : (क) और (ख). सरकार प्रामाणिक सर्कस कम्पनियों को अपने प्रदर्शनों के लिए अपनी मंडलियों, साज-सामान आदि के लिए रेलवे रियायतें प्रदान करके मनोरंजनात्मक कार्यकलाप के रूप में सर्कस मंडलियों को प्रोत्साहन देती रही है। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे मनोरंजन कर की आदायगी में छूट देकर, सर्कस के खेलों के लिए नाममात्र किराए पर भूमि देकर, कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में सहायता देकर, खाद्यान्न तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अस्थायी कोटा देकर सर्कस को प्रोत्साहित करे।

News Item Captioned 'Foreign Octopus in I.C.A.R.'

8549. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article "Foreign octopus in I.C.A.R." published in Secular Democracy dated the 1st April, 1975; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The article has unfortunately tended to misrepresent facts; this has

been brought to the notice of the Editor of the Journal in which the article was published.

Suspension of Allotment of accommodation out of Central Pool to the Delhi Administration Employees

8550. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Delhi Administration used to be entitled to Government accommodation out of the Central Pool;

(b) whether Government have suspended allotment of accommodation out of the Central Pool to the employees of the Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken by Government to look after the interest of those employees who have retired recently and whose sons/daughters/wives, have not been allotted Government accommodation out of the Central Pool, who are otherwise entitled to such accommodation according to the existing rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir, employees working in offices which fulfilled the necessary conditions were eligible for general pool accommodation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From 1st August, 1974. It was agreed in 1965 that, after the Delhi Administration constructed enough quarters for its personnel to reach a certain level of satisfaction, the Administration would gradually surrender the general pool accommodation. It was decided to review the position. The review could not be completed for non-receipt of the requisite information from the Delhi Administration in spite of repeated requests.

(d) Government do not propose to take any step until the review is completed. Since employees of the Delhi Administration are not now eligible for general pool accommodation, their dependants, even if eligible, cannot be given *ad hoc* allotments on grounds of retirement or death of their parents, husbands or wives. Such dependants will be offered allotments in their own turn

सराय सीताराम में राशन की दुकान खोला जाना

8551. **श्री लीलाधर कटकी** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सराय सीताराम झुग्गी झोपड़ी सराय सीताराम हरियाना बिजली पावर हाऊस कालोनी, हरियाना झुग्गी झोपड़ी और दिल्ली–35 के रेलवे क्वार्टरों में एक भी राशन की दुकान नहीं है तथा क्या इन क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्य ने यहां का निरीक्षण करके इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को होने वाली भारी कठिनाइयों के बारे में उन्हें अनेक पत्र लिखे हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितने पत्र लिखे हैं और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या राशन विभाग के हैड आफिस के उच्च अधिकारियों ने अब तक इन क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब मजदूर वर्ग के निवासियों की इन कालोनियों में राशन की दुकानें खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ङ) सर्किल नं० 16 की रिपोर्ट में लिखी गई छह दुकानों की दुकान-वार यूनिट क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (च). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि इन स्थानों के 4 से 5 फर्लांग के दायरे के अन्दर 7 उचित मूल्य की दुकानें कार्य कर रही हैं। प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उस क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्य से चार पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। फिलहाल, दिल्ली प्रशासन का इस क्षेत्र में कोई नई उचित मूल्य की दुकान खोलने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा दुकानें और अधिक खाद्य-कार्ड रजिस्टर करने की स्थिति में हैं।

(ङ) सर्किल नं० 16 की 9 दुकानों में रजिस्टर किए गए यूनिटों के बारे में जो स्थिति बताई गई है वह इस प्रकार है —

उ०मू०दु०नं०	अनाज-यूनिट	चीनी-यूनिट
3781	3450	1883
4030	2264	1236
3150	3920	2215
3795	2409	1325
3337	4027	2251
1962	3943	2195
3392	2803	1542
3796	1675	917
3075	3998	2228

Grievances of residents of Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

8552. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of residents of DDA(MIG) three-storey flats Rajouri Garden, New Delhi met the Vice-Chairman of DDA in his office on 7th March, 1975 in connection with their grievances; and

(b) if so, the assurances given by him to them to remove those grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALLBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No assurance was given by the Vice-Chairman. He, however, agreed that the points raised during the course of discussions would be looked into.

Master Plan to check floods in North Bengal

8553 SHRI TUNA ORAON. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating "Master Plan" to check floods in North Bengal;

(b) if so, what are the schemes to be taken up in the Master Plan; and

(c) the amount spent by North Bengal Flood Commission till now to check floods in North Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government of West Bengal have set up the North Bengal Flood Control Commission for the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in North Bengal. This Commission has prepared an overall plan of flood control of the North Bengal rivers, which includes construction of check dams and detention reservoirs, river training works and soil conservation measures in the catchments of the rivers. This plan has been submitted by the Commission to the State Government of West Bengal.

The Brahmaputra-Ganga link supplemented by storges in the Brahmaputra Basin has been one of the proposals under consideration of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission.

The scheme is still in a conceptual stage.

(c) The North Bengal Flood Control Commission has reported that it has spent an amount of Rs. 4.82 crores on flood control from 1971-72.

Additional Allotment of Chemical Fertiliser to Orissa

8554 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for additional allotment of chemical fertilizers to that State during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) For the current year beginning February '75 assessments of requirements have been made only for Kharif '75 (February-July' 75) and allotments have been issued for this period. No representations from Orissa after this for additional allotments have been received. Assessment of requirements for Rabi 1975-76 (August '75, January '76) will be made sometime in July '75 after which allotments for that period will be Issued.

(b) Does not arise.

सहायक अध्यापकों को एस० ए० बी० प्रमाण-पत्र

8555. **श्री चन्द्र शैलानी :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन, कुछ शर्तें पूरी किये जाने के बाद, सहायक अध्यापकों को एस ०ए ०बी ० प्रमाण-पत्र देता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके लिए एक शर्त बी ०ए ० डिग्री होल्डर होना है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अध्यापकों द्वारा सभी शर्तें पूरी किये जाने के बाद भी एस ०ए ०बी ० प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिया गया और कितने मामलों में विभाग ने उक्त प्रमाण-पत्र रोक लिए हैं और उसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा विभागीय नियमों के अनुसार अध्यापकों को एस०ए०बी० प्रमाण-पत्र कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने पर दिए जाते है । उक्त नियमों तथा पद्धतियों के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित कारणों से 61 अध्यापकों को एस ०ए ०बी ० प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिए गए है :—

1. अपेक्षित अर्हताओं का न होना ,
2. निरीक्षण टिप्पणियां संतोषजनक नहीं थी ;
3. असंतोषजनक परिणाम ;
4. पदधारियों द्वारा अधूरे प्रलेखों को प्रस्तुत करना ।

Irrigation Projects pending sanction for States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana

8556. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of irrigation projects pending sanction for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana upto the 31st March, 1975;

(b) their capacity of irrigation potential, and the total cost involved protecj-wise; and

(c) when these irrigation projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) 51 new major and medium irrigation schemes proposed by these States and estimated to cost about Rs 345 crores for providing irrigation benefits to about 15 lac ha have been sent to the Central Water Commission for obtaining acceptance of the Planning Commission

(c) Technical examination of 5 schemes has already been completed and another 20 are under various stages of examination. The remaining 26 schemes either involve inter-State aspects or are pending with the State Governments for replies.

The Schemes will be considered for inclusion in the Developmental Plans of the States as soon as the inter-State aspects involved in some of them are resolved, the projects are found technically feasible and funds for them are available

Land allotted to Group Housing Schemes by D D.A.

8557 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the areas utilised for group housing schemes by the Delhi Development Authority till the 31st March, 1975;

(b) the annual ground rent realised from allottees of all group housing schemes for this area;

(c) the total areas allotted to housing cooperative societies upto the 31st March, 1975; and

(d) the annual ground rent in respect of such land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Approximately 838 acres That is 339 hectares.

(b) The figures for the year 1974-75 are not available with the DDA at present as the accounts for the year are yet to be closed. However, the amount received during 1973-74 was Rs. 2 11 lakhs.

(c) 138 housing cooperative societies have been allotted 3698 42 acres of land upto the 31st of March 1974. Thereafter DDA has sent offers of allotment of lands measuring in all 221 65 acres to 58 Co-operative Societies upto the 31st of March, 1975.

(d) The Co-operative Societies have been divided broadly into four categories, the first three categories are those in whose favour land was being acquired or who had land, on the 13th November, 1959, or who had been dispossessed of their land by acquisition, the fourth category being others who had been registered after the 13th November, 1959 or those who had applied for acquisition of land on that date In respect of the first three categories, the ground rent is recovered at Re 1 per annum per plot for the initial period of 10 years and thereafter at 2½ per cent of the premium originally paid In the case of the fourth category, ground rent is charged at Re 1 per annum per plot for the first 5 years and thereafter at 2½ per cent of the premium originally paid.

Setting up of Sullage and Sewage Treatment Plants for Irrigational Plant

8558. SHRI RAM HEDAOO. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of sullage in all the big cities of India goes waste and is unutilised whereas in several countries of the world this is being converted into a precious source of irrigation and fertiliser through modern technique;

(b) whether there is any scheme for setting up sullage and sewage treatment plants in the country for producing irrigation channels as well as plant nutrients; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) No, Sir. About 250 million gallons of sewage/sullage effluent is being utilised daily in about 220 cities/towns as a source of irrigation and plant nutrient, on an area of 24,000 hectares.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir Under the integrated scheme for the development of local manurial resources, a specified programme for utilisation of sewage/sullage in the cities/towns has been taken up Under this programme about 200 sewage/sullage utilisation schemes will be taken up during the 5th plan period with central financial assistance @ 33 per cent of the total capital cost of the schemes The assistance is given as grant-in-aid to the local bodies volunteering to take up the schemes. 30 schemes have already been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 33 66 lakhs has been released as grant-in-aid during the year 1974-75 Completion of the 200 schemes will bring an additional area of 16000 hectares under sewage/sullage irrigation.

Seats for various Courses in I.I.T., Kharagpur

8559. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of seats in undergraduate course, Degree Course, Postgraduate course in I.I.T. Kharagpur, and the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students there, course-wise at present;

(b) admission and other facilities that are granted according to the Government Instructions by the special committee of the Council of the Institute to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students there; and

(c) qualification required for admission to the study courses therein?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) (a) At Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur provision for training 374 students at Under-Graduate level exists. 15 per cent of this is reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes community and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes community.

At Post-Graduate level though there is no fixed intake, 5 per cent of the seats available are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community However, for want of qualified students 5 per cent quota is not filled. No eligible candidate belonging to these communities have been refused admission to Post-Graduate courses.

(b) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students are admitted provided they have passed Higher Secondary Examination or equivalent in order of merit determined by their performance in the Joint Entrance Examination However, their performance in the Joint Entrance Examination is not a qualification of entry.

All Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students admitted and awarded post-matric scholarship of the Home Ministry, are given the difference between the value of scholarship of the Home Ministry and Rs. 150 per month by I.I.T. Kharagpur. These scholars carry the privilege of free tuition and they are also given necessary academic assistance to bring them on par with the standard of education in classes in which they are studying.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur exempts scholarship holders from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities from payment of hostel seat rent.

The Institute proposes to loan to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholars commonly used books, on term basis during the course of their studies.

(c) *Admission to Under-Graduate Courses*

(i) Higher Secondary Examinations or equivalent.

(ii) Medical standard—

Hight . . .	1·5 m (approx).
Weight . . .	41 Kg. (approx.)
Chest Measurement .	69 cm (approx) with satisfactory limits of expansion and contractions.
Heart and Lungs .	No abnormality.
Hernia, Hydrocele, Piles etc.	Presence of any of these is a temporary disqualificance to be rectified before joining.
Vision	Normal. Where defective it must be corrected to 6/9 in both eyes, or 6 6 in the better eye and 6, 12 in the worse one. Eyes should be free from congenital or other diseases.
Hearing . . .	Normal.

Good general health and physique.

(iii) Age limit—There is no minimum age limit but the candidate should not be more than 21 years of age on 1st October.

(iv) Either through Joint Entrance Examination or possessing a rank in the qualifying examination.

In the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students so long they appear in the Joint Entrance Examination their performance in the Joint Entrance Examination is not taken into account for admission but only used to determine inter-se merit among themselves for filling quota reserved for them. The upper age limit is relaxed in their case upto a maximum of five years.

Admission to Post-Graduate Courses

(i) Bachelor's degree in respective subject fields.

(ii) The age of a candidate on 1st October must not be more than 24 years for admission to the Master of Science courses, and 26 years for the other courses.

The upper age limit is relaxed by four years for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा संचालित योजनायें

8560. **श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा संचालित मुख्य योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इसके द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). सूचना विभिन्न बाहरी स्रोतों से एकत्र की जानी है, जो की जा रही है और प्राप्त होन पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सार्वजनिक सिंचाई प्रणाली की लागत

8561. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री आर० वी० वर्गे :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) प्रथम, द्वितीय, तथा तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्त में देश भर में सार्वजनिक सिंचाई प्रणाली पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और इस समय लागत क्या है ,

(ख) इस सम्पूर्ण प्रणाली से होने वाली वार्षिक आय और खर्च का विवरण क्या हैं ,

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, तथा राज्यवार सार्वजनिक सिंचाई प्रणाली से हुए लाभ और हानि का वार्षिक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस प्रणाली पर अधिक खर्च किए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) बृहत्, मध्यम तथा लघु (सरकारी क्षेत्र) सिंचाई कार्यों पर पहली, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय योजना अवधि के दौरान किया गया व्यय क्रमश: 446 करोड़, 523 करोड़ तथा 911 करोड़ रुपए था । 1974–75 के दौरान प्रत्याशित व्यय 465 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) और (ग). वार्षिक आय तथा व्यय का प्रणाली वार तथा राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस समय उपलब्ध नही है । 1971–72 अन्तिम वर्ष है जिसके लिए यह सूचना उपलब्ध है । इस वर्ष के दौरान सिंचाई प्रणाली में हुई हानि का मूल्यांकन 140 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है ।

(घ) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निर्माण कृषि उत्पादन बढाने के लिए किया जाता है और ऐसे परियोजनाओं का आर्थिक मूल्याकन लाभ लागत अनुपात पर किया जाता हैं । सामान्यत हाथ में ली गई सभी सिंचाई परियोजनाओ के लाभ-लागत अनुपात अनुकूल रहे है । बहरहाल, राज्य सरकार द्वारा ली जा रही कम जल दरे, परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण की बढती हुई लागत तथा निर्मित शक्यता के न्यून समुपयोजन के कारण सरकार के राजस्व व्यय से कम होते जा रहे है ।

Balanced distribution of Seeds among Oil Producing States

8562 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to short supply of seeds from various States the 400 oil mills of West Bengal employing more than 2,500 people, are not able to run to their full capacity; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry contemplated to take so that a balanced distribution of seeds is guaranteed to all the oil-producing States including States like West Bengal which is not so much a mustard-growing State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There is no restriction on the movement of mustard seed/oil from one State to another The supplies of oilseeds and oils to West Bengal from other State are generally on private account. The production of rape seed and mustard in the country during 1974-75 is expected to be higher than that in the preceding year; consequently, there is an improvement in the availability of this seed all over the country.

(b) In view of the position stated in (a) above the question does not arise.

Amount due from Cooch-Behar Cooperative Rice Mills Ltd.

8563 SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4719 on the 16th December, 1974 regarding suit against Cooch-Behar Cooperative Rice Mill, West Bengal by F C I. and state·

(a) whether there is any amount due to the Food Corporation of India from the Cooch-Behar Cooperative Rice Mills Ltd. pertaining to the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1970-71 for not supplying the requisite quantity of rice in proportion to the paddy supplied to the mill;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to realise the amount due to it from the Cooch-Behar Cooperative Rice Mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a). An amount of Rs 89,384.35 together with interest thereon is due to the FCI from this Cooperative Rice Mill in respect of the quantity of rice which was not delivered out of the paddy supplied to the mill during the year 1968-69. There is no amount outstanding in respect of the years 1967-68 and 1970-71

(b) The total quantity of paddy, supplied to the rise mill, the quantity of resultant rice received from the mill and the balance rice due is indicated below.

Quantity of paddy supplied to the Mill	Quantity of rice received by FCI	Balance rice due from the Mill
2,633 tonnes	1,837 tonnes	50 tonnes.

(c) The Food Corporation of India served a demand notice on the Cooch-Behar Cooperative Rice Mill in respect of their claim and the Cooperative Rice Mill filed a civil suit challenging the demand. The suit is still pending This mill also filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an injunction restraining the Food Corporation of India from taking any further action in pursuance of their demand notice till completion of hearing of the writ petition The petition was heard and the rule discharged on 5-6-74.

Efforts have been are still being made to arrive at an out of court settlement with this Cooprative Rice Mill with the assistance of the Government of West Bengal In case, out of court settlement is not reached, the FCI may have to file a civil suit within the limitation period for recovery of its dues.

Allotment of Plots by D.D.A.

8564. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has invited applications for allotting plots of land in Delhi through draw of lots to low and middle income groups people;

(b) if so, the main conditions laid down for allotment of land;

(c) the total number of applications received in each of these two categories and the total amount received as deposit;

(d) when the draw of plots is likely to be held; and

(e) whether the applicants who deposited money shall be given some interest on the same in case the money is returned to them after six months of the deposit made and if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the reasons therefor when D.D.A would get interest on this amount from the Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allotment of Low Income Group category of plots is made to persons, whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7200 The plots allotted in this category do not exceed 125 sq. yds. in area. The plots in the Middle Income Group are allotted to persons having annual income between Rs. 7201 and Rs. 180000 The size of plots in this category varies from 126 to 200 sq. yds. in area. The main conditions of eligibility are that the applicants should not be owning house or plot in the Union Territory of Delhi and should have been a resident of Delhi for the last five years. The allotments are made by draw of lots and at pre-determined rates.

(c) The total number of applications received is as follows:

L.I.G.	M.I.G.
30507	25447

The total amount received as deposits in Rupees four crores approximately. The correct figure would be known on closing and reconciliation of accounts of February and March, 1975.

(d) No date for the draw has yet been fixed.

(e) No interest is paid on the earnest money as made clear at the time of inviting applications.

Survey of Underground Water in Bahraich, U.P.

8565 SHRI B R. SHUKLA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether any survey of the underground water potentiality was conducted in the areas comprising of Sirsia, Jamnaha and Hariharpur Ravi blocks of Bahraich District (U.P.);

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the report survey; and

(c) whether any follow-up action is to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir Hydrogeological surveys are in progress in Baharaich District An aggregate of about 3215 Sq. Kms of areas has been covered in Jamnaha, Sirsia, Mihinpurra Belha, Shivpur, Bawaganj and Risia blocks

(b) The findings of the surveys indicate the possibility of the existence of potential aquifers within the depth of 45 metres.

(c) The survey data are under examination for taking up exploratory drilling in the district and the hydrogeological surveys will continue.

Forest Wealth

8566. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent note prepared by the Central forestry Commission, the official forest statistics grossly over estimate the extent of forest wealth in the country;

(b) whether land under snow and also wide expenses of barren and Saline land are shown as land under forests by many States; and

(c) if so, whether some steps are being taken to see that land is not denuded of forests and measures like replacing oil for fire-wood are adopted to avoid further decimation of India's forest wealth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to official forest statistics, total area under forests includes substantial portion of un-productive forests. The extent of production forests in the country has not yet been assessed correctly. A modest attempt has, however, been made by the Central Forestry Commission to estimate the productive forests in the country, by deducting the area under un-productive forests from the total forest area. This estimate reveals that the productive forest area of the country would not be more than 35 million hectares as against the total forest land of about 75 million hectares.

(b) The saline and barren lands are shown as forest lands in a few states like Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab. Information from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh is, however, awaited.

(c) Steps are being taken to protect the forests against denudation. Indian Forest Act is proposed to be revised so that forest offences are dealt with more effectively. For the supply of fuel-wood, plantations are being raised in the State sector as an extension forestry activity. In the Centrally sponsored sector also, two schemes designed to meet the fuel-wood needs of the rural people have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Since oil for domestic purposes is costly, the rural people, by and large, use fuel-wood. As such, fuel-wood plantations are required to be raised to a substantial extent.

Enquiry and Litigation Cases in B.H.U.

8567. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases under institutional enquiry and of litigation cases concerning the Banaras Hindu University staff against the B.H.U. authorities, during the tenure of the Vice-Chancellor Shri Kalu Lal Shrimali and how do these numbers compare with those under the previous two Vice-Chancellors; and

(b) costs involved and comparison of these costs also?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University, the number of litigation cases during the tenure of the present Vice-Chancellor and the two previous Vice-Chancellors of the University are as follows:—

1. During the tenure of Dr. Triguna Sen (about 6 months)
2. During the tenure of Dr. A. C. Joshi (about 23 months)

3. During the tenure of Dr. K. L. Shrimali (about 68 months)	73

Information regarding the number of institutional inquiry is not readily available with the University as no separate record for such cases are maintained by them.

(b) Amount of expenditure booked as litigation expenses in respect of the cases filed by or against the University during the tenure of these Vice-Chancellors is as follows:

1. Dr. Triguna Sen	Rs. 1533.23
2. Dr. A. C. Joshi	Rs. 7415.96
3. Dr. K. L. Shrimali	Rs. 29446.79

Representation from Indian Sugar Mills

8568. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government have received any representation from Indian Sugar Mills Association regarding the revision of levy sugar price, revision of credit squeeze policy, enhancing the quota of free sugar and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Yes, Sir.

The current sugar season is still on, and as on the 29th April, 1975, as many as 118 factories spread over almost all the regions are reported to be working. The recovery and duration have shown improvement in several areas over what was anticipated before the commencement of the season. The need for revision of the levy price or for enhancement further of the quota of free sugar can be assessed only after the final data about crushing duration and recovery become available.

The need for providing adequate credit facilities to the sugar industry consistent with the requirement for the anticipated higher production of sugar this year is receiving constant attention of the Government of India. Meanwhile the requests of individual sugar factories sponsored through the bankers for the relaxation of the credit limit are being considered by the Reserve Bank of India on the merits of each case.

Check of Growth Rate of Metropolitan Cities

8569. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras over the past 10 years has been very fast and causing concern to the respective Governments;

(b) what steps are conceived to check and forestall the faster growth rate of metropolises;

(c) whether the Government would like to appoint a Committee/Task Force to study the depth the growth rate of metropolises and related problems and to suggest corrective measures; and

(d) if not, what measures are envisaged to check growth rate of metropolises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The rate of growth of metropolitan cities during the decade 1961—71 was 58.72 per cent. The subject of Urban Development however, concerns the State Governments and they have been advised to undertake balanced development of the various regions through comprehensive Regional Plans for different areas. In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision has also been made for supplementing the investments by the States for integrated urban development of metropolitan areas and areas of national importance. Efforts are in progress with a view to having a national policy on urbanisation for the country.

Offer of Major Produce for export by Sugar Factories

8570 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some public sector and cooperative sector sugar factories have offered their major produce to the Centre for export to earn foreign exchange for purchase of oil and fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the names with locations of these factories and other broad details thereof, such as their working capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Free sale sugar required for export is procured from all the factories who offer the same, irrespective of the sector to which they belong. In so far as levy sugar is concerned, it is drawn only from factories situated in surplus producing States The procurement in either case is, however, limited to regional ceilings fixed so as to ensure adequate availability for domestic consumption

दिल्ली में छिपाये गये खाद्यान्नों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं का भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत पता लगाया जाना

8571. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में छिपाये गये खाद्यान्नों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं का पता लगाने के लिए भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत और कोई कार्रवाही की गई है ;

(ख) सितम्बर, 1974 से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक कितने चोर बाजारियों तथा जमाखोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ;

(ग) क्या बरामद किये गये खाद्यान्नों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उपभोक्ताओं में वितरित कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Production of Cashewnuts

8572. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total production of cashewnuts during the last three years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): In the absence of comparable and reliable year-wise estimates of the production of cashewnut for different States, tentative figures for 1973-74, i.e. end of the Fourth Plan are given below:—

State	*Production of Cashewnuts*
	(Tonnes)
Kerala	80,086
Karnataka	18,745
Tamil Nadu	12,930
Andhra Pradesh	11,760
Maharashtra	6,824
Goa	5,420
Orissa	1,675
West Bengal	1,840
Others	720
	1,40,000

Social Welfare Grant to Punjab

8573. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any social welfare grant has been given to Punjab during 1972—74;

(b) if so, nature and type of such grant; and

(c) number of voluntary associations getting such grants for social work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Grants to Punjab have been given during 1972—74 for the following programmes by the Department of Social Welfare and the Central Social Welfare Board:—

1. Construction of Building for Welfare of Blind.
2. Construction of Building for the Welfare of Handicapped.
3. Continuance of the Special Nutrition Programme for Children of age group 0—6 years and nursing and expectant mothers.
4. Nutrition Programme for Children of age group 3—5 yers.
5. General Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.
6. Mahila Mandals.
7. Holiday Camps for Children.
8. Welfare Extension Projects (Urban).
9. Socio-Economic Programme.
10. Family and Child Welfare Projects.
11. Integrated Pre-school Projects.
12. Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women.
13. Nutrition Programme.

(c) The exact number of Voluntary associations given such grants during 1972—74 is not readily available.

Schemes for Developing Irrigation facilities in Punjab

8574. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the schemes, if any, submitted by the Punjab Government for developing irrigation facilities in that State during the current year;

(b) whether Central assistance has also been sought for the same; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No irrigation scheme has been submitted by the Punjab Government during the current year However, some of the main irrigation schemes included in the Punjab State's annual plan for the year 1975-76 and their salient features are as under

(i) Beas Project Units I and II The share of Punjab in the irrigation component would be Rs. 3.83 crores during the year.

(ii) Diversion Barrage for Shah nahar Canal to enable the canal to draw its supplies after the completion of Pong Dam on River Beas. Total estimated cost to be borne by Punjab is Rs. 7.59 crores of which the approved outlay during the year is Rs. 1.50 crores.

(iii) Extension of Non-perennial irrigation in UBDC tract. Estimated cost—Rs 9.09 crores; area to be benefited 2.95 lakh hectares in the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur. Approved outlay during the year Rs. 30 lakhs.

(iv) Utilisation of Surplus Ravi-Beas waters for improvement of water allowance and extension of irrigation. Estimated cost—Rs 9.55 crores Approved outlay during the year —Rs. 60 lakhs.

(v) Dholbaha Check Dam to store flood waters of Dholbaha Choe. Estimated cost—Rs 5 69 crores; area to be benefited 13.260 hectares. Approved outlay for this scheme and Thein Dam (subject to approval)—Rs 60 lakhs.

(vi) Extension and Improvement of Shah Nahar Canal Estimated cost—Rs 15 54 crores; area to be benefited 1 07 lakh hectares. Approved outlay during the year—Rs. 100 lakhs

(vii) Lining of various Channels to reduce losses due to seepage and prevent water logging Estimated cost—Rs 17 50 crores Approved outlay during the year—Rs 100 lakhs.

(b) and (c) Punjab has been allocated Rs 20.64 crores as central assistance for the Annual Plan 1975-76 The Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any particular scheme, project or head of development

Proposal to increase percentage of Levy on Foodgrains in Punjab

8575. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to enhance the present percentage of levy on foodgrains imposed in Punjab to maximise procurement under the new system; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is no levy on wheat in Punjab In respect of rice there is a levy on rice millers/dealers to the extent of 95 per cent in respect of bold group and 90 per cent in respect of slender group of rice.

No proposal to increase the percentage of levy is under consideration. Punjab is surplus in respect of wheat and it is not necessary to impose any levy while the percentage of levy on rice is already very high.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Gujarat

8576. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the different methods of procurement of foodgrains at present in vogue in Gujarat;

(b) the names of the public agencies engaged in procurement; and

(c) quantity procured by each agency last year and the target for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Graded levy on producers is the only method of procurement of rice/wheat/coarsegrains in force in Gujarat at present.

(b) The entire procurement of foodgrains is done by the State Government.

(c) The quantity of foodgrains procured during the last marketing

season and the targets fixed for the current marketing season is as under:—

Grain	Quantity procured		(*In '000 tonnes*) Target	
	year	Quantity	Year	Target
Wheat	1974-75	20 7	1975-76	30 0
Rice	1973-74	17 8	1974-75	15 0
Coarse grains	1973 74	17 0	1974-75	.

Social Welfare Grant to Gujarat

8577 SHRI D. D DESAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any social welfare grants have been given to Gujarat during 1972-74;

(b) if so, the nature and type of such grants; and

(c) number of voluntary associations getting such grants for social work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Grants to Gujarat have been given by the Department of Social Welfare and Central Social Welfare Board during 1972-74 for the following programmes —

1 Construction of Building for the Blind (Vividh Talim Kendra)

2. Purchase of tools and implements for the Blind

3. Development of Talking Book Project for the Blind.

4. Purchase of books and furniture for the Mentally Retarded

5 Continuance of Social Nutrition Programme for Children of age Group 0—6 years and Nursing and expectant mothers

6 Nutrition Programme for Children of the age group 3—5.

7 Family and Child Welfare Projects

8 Balwadis in erstwhile Demonstration Projects

9. Welfare Extension Projects (Border Area)

10. Integrated Pre-school Projects

11. Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women

12 General Grants-in-aind to voluntary organisations.

13 Mahila Mandals

14. Holiday Camps for Children.

15 Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

16 Hostels for Working Women

17 Handicrafts and Production Units under Socio-economic Programme.

18. Nutrition Programme

(c) The exact number of voluntary associations given such grants during 1972-74 is not readily available

Percentage of Shops in D.D A and Government Colonies in Delhi reserved for Allotment to the disabled/retried Armed Forces Personnel

8578. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain percentage of shops in the D.D A and Govern-

ment colonies in Delhi are reserved for allotment to the disabled or retired armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, what is the percentage and what are the terms and conditions for such allotments, and

(c) total number of shops allotted during the year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Insanitary Condition due to Construction of Open Nallah by DDA near Lajpat Nagar

3379 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4568 on the 16th December 1974 regarding insanitary conditions due to the construction of open nallah by D D A. in village Rarhi Jharia-Ma-ria Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and state

(a) steps taken to clear the nallah which is a serious health hazard;

(b) whether the request to cover the nallah has been acceded to, and

(c) whether some villagers have constructed walls and blocked the passage on the south left side of nallah thereby making the area all the more insanitary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Small and Medium Farmers Development Agencies in Kerala

8580 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to extend the present facilities under the schemes of Small and Medium Farmers Development Agencies in Kerala during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the nature of additional schemes to be undertaken together with the total amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) At present one Small Farmers Development Agency and one Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency have been operating in each of the districts of Quilon and Cannanore These Projects will complete their five-year Project period in 1975-76 whereafter these districts will have one composite Small Farmers Development Agency Project in each district upto the end of Fifth Plan In addition, two new Small Farmers Development Agency Projects will be taken up from 1976-77 in the districts of Trichur and Trivandrum Thus in all, four Small Farmers Development Agencies will be in operation throughout the Fifth Plan

(b) The Agencies have been implementing the programmes of agriculture minor irrigation animal husbandry soil conservation custom service strengthening of cooperatives and storage and marketing programmes In the Fifth Plan however, the Agencies are laying emphasis on croo husbandry with supporting programmes like minor irrigation, dry techniques land development soil conservation and horticulture etc All the existing four Projects have been given grants-in-aid totalling Rs 178 98 lakhs by the Government of India since inception upto the end of March 1975 The new projects to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan will have an average outlay of Rs 150 lakhs per project for a five-year period

U.G.C. Grant to Kerala, Calicut and Cochin Universities

8581. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of grants sanctioned and proposed to be sanctioned to the Kerala, Calicut and Cochin Universities by the University Grants Commission and Central Government during 1974-75 and 1975-76 and their University-wise break-up; and

(b) the items for which these amounts has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Based on the information furnished by the University Grants Commission a statement showing the grants given, as well as the purpose therefor, by the Commission to Kerala, Calicut and Cochin Universities and the colleges affiliated to these Universities during 1974-75 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9617/75].

1975-76, the reports of the Visiting Committees which assessed their Fifth Five Year Plan requirements for development projects are yet to be considered by the Commission. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the likely amount of grant during 1975-76.

Construction of Government Quarters for Central Government Employees in Cities of Kerala

8582. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters built for Central Government servants in the important cities of Kerala and their category-wise break-up; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct more quarters during the Fifth Plan to meet the increasing demand and if so; the details thereof, and the amount sanctioned therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) This Ministry constructs only general pool quarters. No such quarters have been constructed for Central Government servants in any of the important cities in Kerala.

(b) There are no proposals for construction of quarters in general pool in Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Inferior Quality of Fertilisers Supplied to Orissa

8583. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the farmers of Orissa about the inferior quality of fertilisers being sold to them; and

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure supply of genuine fertilisers to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No complaint has been received by the Government of India from the farmers of Orissa about the inferior quality of the fertilisers being sold to them.

(b) Question does not arise.

White-washing of Flats in Sector 'D' of DIZ Area, New Delhi

8584. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to get the four-storey flats in Sector 'D', D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi white-washed; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the particular reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 1975-76 subject to the availability of funds.

Steps to tighten up Inspection Machinery of Modern Bakery Ltd.

8585. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken by the Modern Bakeries to tighten up its inspection machinery to ensure that stale and mouldy bread is not put in the market and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) No stale or mouldy bread is put in the market by Modern Bakeries It may however, sometimes get stale if not sold within the prescribed shelf life or due to faulty storage by the retailers The Company is keeping a close watch on returns of bread from the markets, besides tightening the quality control measures at the production stage Instructions have also been issued to the Salesmen to ensure that no excess supply is made to retail points As a result of these measures, the returns from the market at present, are well within the company ceiling

Amalgamation of Posts of Chairmen of State Farms Corporation and National Seeds Corporation

8586. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of the Chairmen of the State Farms Corporation of India and the National Seeds Corporation of India have been amalgamated, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and qualifications for the post of Chairman?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The Articles of Association of the National Seeds Corporation provide for the appointment of a Chairman of the Board of Directors by the President Similarly, the Articles of Association of the State Farms Corporation of India enable the President to appoint one of the Directors as the Chairman of the Board of Directors The National Seeds Corporation was set up to promote the organised growth of seed industry and to produce, process, dry, store and distribute agricultural seeds One of the objectives of the State Farms Corporation of India is to set up and run agricultural farms for the production primarily of seeds of foodgrains, fibre crops, plantation crops, etc, Recently increased emphasis has been placed on the production of quality seeds by the State Farms Corporation of India also, Since the two Corporations have the same major objectives it was decided by the Government that a single person may be appointed as Chairman of both the Corporations on whole time basis to achieve adequate coordination in activities and working of the two Corporations The posts of Chairman of National Seeds Corporation of India and State Farms Corporation of India have not been amalgamated

The Articles of Association do not lay down any specific qualifications for the post of Chairman The present incumbent of the post is an agricultural economist with wide administrative experience who was till recently the Vice Chancellor of a premier Agricultural University in the country and the Chairman of the Tarai Development Corporation

Impact of increase in Wheat Price on its procurement

8588. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) impact of the procurement price of wheat which has been raised from Rs 75 to Rs 105 on the total procurement in the country;

(b) whether even after increase in procurement price, the Government has failed to achieve the fixed target of procurement specially in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The price of wheat was increased from Rs. 76 per quintal to Rs. 105 per quintal in the last year itself i.e. the Rabi Marketing season 1974-75. The increase was made keeping in view the cost of cultivation and escalation in the price of other essential inputs The system adopted during 1974-75 was that of 50 per cent levy on traders, making purchases at the mandi points in the surplus States, and in the nature of things no targets could be fixed for the season 1974-75 either for the surplus States It was also not considered necessary to fix any target for West Bengal.

During the current season (1975-76 marketing season) the procurement price for all varieties of wheat has been maintained at Rs 105 per quintal and a target of 5.5 million tonnes as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission has been accepted by the Government in view of the improved crop prospects.

Delhi College of Vocational Studies

8589. SHRI H K L. BHAGAT Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi College of Vocational Studies has not been functioning properly for want of funds and other difficulties; and

(b) what has been done to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUAL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, the academic programme of the College is proceeding satisfactorily. The College, which is at present housed in a rented building, has acquired a plot of land and construction of its building is expected to start soon

Change in Famine Code

8590. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:
PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to change the "Famine Code" of India to make it up to date; and

(b) if so, when the amended famine code is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no Code known as 'Famine Code of India" Most of the States have, however, formulated their own Scarcity Code/Manuals prescribing guidelines for meeting distress situation arising out of droughts and floods responsibility for amending such Codes/Manuals rests with the State Governments themselves.

Appointment to the Post of Deputy Director, Indus Water Organisation

8591. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for appointment to the post of Deputy Director, Indus Water Organisation, if so, particulars thereof if not, the reasons therefor,

(b) the manner in which the present incumbent was selected and his initial tenure, and

(c) whether his tenure has been extended, if so, for what period and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir According to the recruitment rules the post of Deputy Director is to be filled by [illegible] on deputation of officers of the [illegible] of Executive Engineer with five years service as such in the Central or State Governments The candidate should possess experience in [illegible]/drainage and water resources utilisation with knowledge of irrigation system in the Indus Basin

(b) and (c) The present incumbent of the post was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Recruitment Rules initially for a period of three years from 16 3 72 The term of his deputation has been extended for a period of one year on administrative grounds

Village Housing Schemes

6592. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not received any report about the Village Housing Project in the State of Assam;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal has discontinued the Village Housing Scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the Village Housing Scheme and its implementation in Kerala Tamil Nadu and Punjab,

(d) reasons for not receiving the report from the Assam Government and the discontinuation of the scheme by the West Bengal Government; and

(e) the name of any other State which has discontinued the scheme and the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The Government of Assam have sent the progress report under the Village Housing Projects Scheme upto the period ending June, 1973 The State Government have been requested to expedite all the outstanding progress reports

(b) Yes Sir

(c) Based on the information so far received from the Governments of Kerala Tamil Nadu and Punjab the position is as under —

Name of State	Number of houses	
	Sanctioned	Completed
Kerala	7293	5726
Tamil Nadu	8962	5223
Punjab	3802	1373

(d) and (e) According to the information available with this Ministry the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have also discontinued the implementation of the village Housing Projects Scheme The Scheme is in the State Sector The State Governments are themselves competent to implement or not to implement any scheme in the State Sector, according to the priorities determined by them

वर्ष 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित किया खाद्यान्न

8593. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 में केन्द्रीय पूल से मध्य प्रदेश ने कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का अनुरोध किया और उसे कितना खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया और कितना वास्तव में सप्लाई किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उनकी 468 8 हजार मीटरी टन की आवश्यकता, जिसके बारे में राज्य सरकार ने 1973-74 (अप्रैल से मार्च तक) के दौरान सूचित किया था, के प्रति 199.0 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किया गया था। उस अवधि के दौरान राज्य को वास्तव में 203.0 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया गया था।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिनौले और कई का उत्पादन

8594. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे बिनौले (कपास को बीज) कुल कितना उ पादन हुआ और कपास कातने वालो को कितनी मात्रा मे उसका वितरण किया गया;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश मे कपास की कौन-कौन सी कस्मो का उ पादन होता है, और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश मे वर्ष 1974 मे विभिन्न प्रकार की कपासो का कुल कितना उ पादन हुआ ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदासपटेल) :(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की नीचे दी हुई किस्में बोई जाती हैं :—

रेशे की लम्बाई	बोई जाने वाली किस्में
लम्बा	विजय बदनावार-1
बढ़िया दर्मियानी	ए-51-9 इंदौर-2 बूढी-एल-147 मलकारी
दर्मियानी	एम० पी० कम्बोडिया मालवी बिरनार (197-3)
छोटे रेशे की	एम० पी० उमरास यू० पी० देशी

(ग) 1974-75 के दौरान 170 किलोग्राम वाली 3.70 लाख गांठो के उ पादन का अनुपात है। इस वर्ष कपास के उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नही है। मध्य प्रदेश मे 1974-75 के दौरान बोई गई कपास की निम्न किस्मे थे हैं।—(1) ए-51-9, (2) खंडवा-2, (3) बदनवार-1, (4) मालकारी, (5) बूड-एल, 147, (6) बी-1007 और (7) सकर-4।

Special emphasis on colleges in tribal district and educationally backward areas

8595. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE pleased to state·

(a) whether Government of India issued instruction to the Government of Orissa to give special emphasis to the colleges which are in tribal dis-

tricts and educationally backward areas in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) recommendations of U.G.C. with regard to private colleges in the tribal districts of Orissa;

(c) how many private colleges will be taken over by the Government of Orissa in Fifth Plan; and

(d) assistance given by U.G.C. to Burhanpur University for buildings, education development and to meet the requirements of private colleges under that University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission, in the guidelines for the preparation of the development proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan, has emphasised the need for special facilities to be provided for backward areas. The needs of educationally backward districts including those of Orissa, would be specially taken into account by the Commission while considering proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) No communication has been received by the Central Government in this matter.

(d) The University Grants Commission has not given any grant to Berhampur University for buildings, education development and to meet the requirements of private colleges. However, the Commission paid a total grant of Rs. 4,76,422 to eight private colleges under Berhampur University. Out of this Rs. 2,37,672 was paid towards building projects and the balance of Rs. 2, 38, 750 was in respect of other educational facilities.

Integrated Child Development Service Project in Orissa

8596. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India asked the Government of Orissa to send a proposal of few selected blocks for the implementation of the scheme "Integrated Child Development Services Projects" during 1974-75;

(b) the names of the blocks suggested by the Government of Orissa and how many of them are in tribal areas;

(c) when this scheme will be sanctioned by the Government of India; and

(d) what will be the plans, schemes programmes under the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the blocks suggested by the Government of Orissa are as follows:—

Tribal

Name of Block	District
1. Subdega	Sundargarh.
2. Malkangiri	Koraput.
3. R. Udayagiri	Ganjam.
4. G. Udayagiri	Phulbani
5. Telkoi	Keonjhar
6. Korkunda	Koraput.

Rural

Name of Block	District
1. Rangailunidra	Ganjam
2. Binjharpur	Cuttack
3. Olapada	Dhenkanal

Urban

Name of City	District
1. Bhubaneswar	Puri.

(c) and (d). The scheme of Integrated Child Development Services

aims at providing a package of services (supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, immunization, informal pre school education and nutrition and health education) to pre school children, pregnant and nursing mothers and women in the age group 15—45 years in urban slums tribal and other backward rural areas The scheme is likely to be started on a limited scale during the year 1975-76 The details are being worked out

Civic Amenities to Pandav Nagar on Patparganj Road, Delhi

8597 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether water-taps electricity roads and parks have been provided in Pandav Nagar, a residential colony on Patparganj Road Delhi,

(b) if not how long it will take to provide these facilities in that colony

(c) whether this colony which was built before 1954 has been regularised

(d) if not, the reasons for not regularising the colony for the last more than 21 years in spite of a number of representations made by the residents, and

(e) by what date this colony will be regularised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Pandav Nagar is an unauthorised colony in the Development Area of the Delhi Development Authority No such amenities have been provided in the colony by the DDA The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have however provided certain basic amenities like brick pavement drains etc under its revenue budget

(b) At present there is no proposal with the DDA for providing these facilities

(c) and (d), In the development plans the areas occupied by this unauthorised colony are earmarked for district parks, playgrounds and open spaces As per present policy, colonies falling in non conforming areas cannot be regularised.

(e) Does not arise

Termination of sub-lease of plot in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

8598 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3689 on the 9th December 1974 regarding termination of sub-lease of plot in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state

(a) the circumstances under which demand notice for the damages for the period from September, 1973 to August 1974 was not sent in August, 1974, and

(b) the total amount which is recoverable upto the 28th February, 1975 and steps taken to ensure recovery of the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The final order in form 'G' assessing the damages amounting to Rs 7200/- to be paid by the unauthorised occupant for the period from 1st April 1973 to 31st August, 1973 was served on him on 16th August, 1974 Thereafter the case was further examined for the assessment of damages for the subsequent period and after completing the required formalities show cause notice for the period 1st September 1973 to 31st October, 1974 was issued on 11th November, 1974

(b) The order of the Estate Officer levying damages pertaining to the period from 1st April, 1973 to 31st August, 1973 has been set aside by the Additional District Judge and the case remanded on 17th February, 1975 to the Estate Officer for a decision in the

light of the judgement passed by the learned Judge. Thus the entire matter has become sub-judice. Therefore the question of assessing damages for the period from 1st September, 1973 onwards or calculating the total amount recoverable upto 28th February, 1975 does not arise.

Intensification of Scheme to Grant Scholarships to students of fine Arts, Music and Drama

8599. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have intensified any scheme to grant scholarships to students intending to make extensive research in the field of fine arts, music and drama; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government have instituted a new scheme for the Award of Fellowships to artists in the fields of performing, literary and plastic arts. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic financial support for either very advanced training or individual creative effort to outstanding persons in the fields of literature, plastic and performing arts. There are two types of fellowship—one carrying Rs. 1000/- p. m. each and the other carrying Rs. 500/- p. m. each. The number of awards will be four in the former category in the first year and not more than 2 fresh awards, including renewals in each subsequent year. The number of awards of fellowships carrying Rs. 500 p.m. will be eight in the first year, and not more than four fresh awards including renewals in each subsequent year. The minimum age for the award of fellowships of either type is 25 years and not more than 50 per cent of the awards will be made to persons above the age of 50 years. Ordinarily the fellowships are tenable for five years but in special cases, these may be renewed for a further period not exceeding five years. The total income of the awardee including fellowship amount will not exceed Rs. 1000 p.m. in the case of fellowship of Rs. 500 p.m. and Rs. 1500 p.m. in the case of the fellowship of Rs 1000 p.m.

Price of Fertiliser

8600. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has opposed any fresh move to increase prices of fertilisers; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gift from World Wild Life Fund for Project Tiger

8601. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether "World Wild Life Fund" has presented two speed boats for Sunderbans Tiger reserve as a part of $ 1 million gift for "Project Tiger" India;

(b) whether suitable actions were taken during the last two year under the "Project Tiger" to increase the population of the tigers which is fast diminishing; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following measures have been taken to increase the tiger population in the Indian forests:

(i) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has been promulgated prohibiting the killing of tigers, trading in their skin etc.

(ii) 9 Tiger Reserves (including Sunderbans) have been selected for intensive action to check poaching, felling of trees, disturbance of habits etc. This is being done under a Central Sector Scheme to provide central financial assistance to States. Important equipment like shot guns, jeeps, camels etc. to the staff specially engaged in the implementation of the tiger project are also being provided. On account of peculiar situation of Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, two Speed Boats have been provided to the Project staff to apprehend poachers

Excavation of a new township in Haryana

8602. SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology has recently unearthed in Haryana a well-planned township belonging to the period of the Indus Valley Civilisation; and

(b) if so, what are the findings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir The Department of Archaeology, Government of Haryana, is continuing its last year's excavation at Banawali in District Hissar. As a result thereof remains of a township, belonging to the Harappan period have been found. The exposed structures provide evidence of a well-planned city, with grid pattern of layout. The excavated finds include pottery, chert-blades, faience bangles, steatite beads, terracotta cakes, etc., all typical of the Harappa Culture. Underlying the remains of the Harappa Culture, traces of a pre-Harappan Culture were also found.

Additional Irrigation Potential during 1st Year of Fifth Plan

8603 SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have created an additional irrigation potential of about 8 lakh hectares during the just completed first year of the Fifth Plan,

(b) what were the targets fixed by Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan and to what extent Government had achieved the goal, and

(c) the details regarding the areas in hectares that are going to be irrigated during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The anticipated additional potential during the first year of the Fifth Plan was 17 lakh ha., 8 lakh ha from major and medium and 9 lakh ha. from minor irrigation schemes

(b) Against the additional targeted potential of 8 million ha. by major/medium and minor schemes the achievement is about 7 3 million ha.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, it is envisaged to create an additional irrigation potential of 6.2 million ha. under major & medium and 6.0 million ha. under minor irrigation schemes. State-wise details of this are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing the additional potential likely to be created from major and medium and minor Schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

State	Additional potential likely to be created from	
	Major and Medium Schemes	Minor Schemes
1	2	3
		('000 hectare)
1. Andhra Pradesh	570	220
2. Assam	70	250
3. Bihar	880	400
4. Gujarat	370	375
5. Haryana	250	250
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	20
7. Jammu and Kashmir	30	50
8. Karnataka	340	300
9. Kerala	160	75
10. Madhya Pradesh	630	600
11. Maharashtra	515	350
12. Manipur	25	10
13. Meghalaya	..	5
14. Nagaland	..	5
15. Orissa	240	350
16. Punjab	200	300
17. Rajasthan	410	125
18. Tamil Nadu	55	170
19. Tripura	..	10
20. Uttar Pradesh	1375	2500
21. West Bengal	125	600
22. Union Territories	2	97
TOTAL	6247	7062*

* All India target of benefits from minor irrigation schemes in the Fifth Plan is assumed to be 10 million hectares.

Education to children in Rural Areas

8604. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps during the Fifth Five Year Plan period to provide facilities for imparting education to children in rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to provide food and clothing to the children of weaker sections during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Education and particularly school education being a State subject, provision of school facilities in rural areas is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The Minimum Needs Programme incorporated in the draft 5th Five Year Plan aims at providing adequate educational facilities particularly in rural areas.

2. In accordance with the national policy of providing school facilities to every child within easy walking distance of about 1.5 km. the State Governments had undertaken a massive effort to establish schools in rural areas. It was estimated that in 1966 almost 95 per cent of the children in the age group 6—11 had primary school facilities within walking distance of about 1.5 km. The Third All India Educational Survey now in progress *inter alia* is expected to identify place in rural areas where new schools will have to be opened so that educational facilities are available to the entire population. The results of this Survey would form the basis for opening new schools by the State Governments during the Fifth Plan.

3. Moreover, a system of non-formal education is also proposed to be developed during the Fifth Plan under which part-time classes will be started in rural and urban areas so that those children who are not able to attend the regular school on a full-time basis could join these part-time classes.

4. Under the Minimum Needs Programme of the Fifth Plan, incentives, such as mid-day meals free text books and stationery, free clothing to girl students etc. are proposed to be provided for children from the most under privileged sections of the population.

cheap and nutritious food

8605. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps for providing cheap and nutritious food to the poor;

(b) if so, whether wheat and other grains produced in different parts of the country would be used for making cheaper and nutritious food articles;

(c) if so, whether Modern Bakeries Limited has initiated any measures in this direction; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Modern Bakeries fortify bread with vitamins and mineral nutrients to improve its nutritional content. They have been asked to introduce cheaper and more nutritious products from whole-meal atta and other formulations. They are already marketing Nan and expect to introduce cheaper and nutritious varieties of Nan using whole-meal atta.

Conference of All India Animal Scientists and Livestock breeders held in Ludhiana, Punjab

8606. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any plan for development of cattle breeding and milk production;

(b) whether this was discussed at the Conference of the All-India Animal Scientists and Livestock Breeders held at Ludhiana en 3rd April, 1975;

(c) if so, the other subjects discussed in the Conference; and

(d) whether any suggestions were put forward in the Conference by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation; and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The national cattle breeding policy has been re-oriented with special emphasis on crossbreeding of indigenous cattle population in selected milksheds with exotic breeds of cattle to improve the productivity of cattle in as short a time as possible.

(b) Yes, Sir. Crossbreeding of cattle for increased milk production formed the main subject of discussion at this conference.

(c) The subjects discussed in this conference were:

(i) Review of progress made in cross-breeding of cattle.

(ii) Report on research findings on crossbreeding of cattle for increased milk production.

(iii) Buffalo as a dairy animal.

(iv) Guidelines for crossbreeding of cattle for increased milk production.

(d) The Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation who inaugurated the conference, emphasised the need:

(i) for increasing milk production;

(ii) to work out the various details connected with crossbreeding programme, such as criteria for further extension, level of exotic inheritance, proper utilisation of cross bred male stock etc.;

(iii) to preserve the variety and richness of the germ plasm that we possess in our indigenous breeds of cattle, and

(iv) maintenance of uniform and systematic records of production and performance for evaluation of breeding merit.

Fall in groundnut production in Gujarat

8607. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut production in Gujarat during the years 1973, 1974 and January to March, 1975 has gone down;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether the prices of oil have subsequently been affected adversely; and

(d) if so, particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). During 1972-73 the production of groundnut in Gujarat at 3.5 lakh tonnes registered a sharp decline from the previous year's level of 15.1 lakh tonnes on account of widespread drought in the State during the period of growth of the crop. In the following year, i.e., in 1973-74, the production recovered to a considerable extent and stood at 12.4 lakh tonnes. Firm estimates of production for the

year 1974-75 have not yet become available. However, according to the available indications, the crop has suffered a set-back in the State due to scanty rainfall during the kharif season.

(c) On account of substantial decline in the production of groundnut in Gujarat as well as several other States during 1972-73, prices of groundnut oil recorded a considerable increase during 1973 and ruled at higher levels compared to the preceding year. During 1974, prices continued to rule firm because of depletion of stocks in the preceding year and the general rise in the price level. They attained the peak level in the month of August, 1974. Since then they have shown some fall. The latest available prices generally show some rise over those that had obtained a year ago because of the reports of shortfall in the production of groundnut in the country during 1974-75 compared to last year.

(d) The following table shows the present level of wholesale prices of groundnut oil in the 3rd/4th week of April, 1975, at certain reporting centres of the State, as also the corresponding prices in the preceding three years:

(Rs. per quintal)

Centre	1972	1973	1974	1975
Rajkot	387·50	768·75	871·90	900·00
Jamnagar	413·00	725·00	812·00	875·00
Gondal	387·50	719·00	875·00	875·00

Housing Board tenements and premises in the Agglomeration of Ahmedabad

8608. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quite a few owners and tenants who live in the Housing Board tenements and premises in the agglomeration of Ahmedabad are constantly under threat of high tension electric grid wires over and near their dwellings;

(b) if so, whether any immediate corrective steps are being taken to remove the said danger;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to shift the affected people to other safer areas and if so, how and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Gujarat, who are concerned in the matter.

Development of Gujarat Agricultural University

8609. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dantiwada Campus of the Gujarat Agricultural University is being developed as per plan and schedule;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether large funds are being made available to expedite its proper development and if so, the amount; made available and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Fifth Five Year Plan proposal of Gujarat Agricultural University which includes the development of Dantiwada Campus has recently been received by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) As per the procedure laid down for giving assistance to Agricultural Universities, the Norms and Accreditation Committee of ICAR will examine the proposal and will depute an expert team for finalising the details regarding the quantum of assistance in consultation with University authorities

(c) Does not arise

(d) After examination of the proposal ICAR will make suitable grants according to the approved pattern of assistance.

Schemes and projects for encouraging Amateure theatre activity

8610 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any schemes and projects for encouraging the amateur theatre activity in various parts of the country and in different major languages,

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether there is any provision for financial assistance to such bodies, as are engaged in theatre activities and if so, facts thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) One of the obejctives of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation set up by the Government, is to encourage the development of amateur dramatic activity The activities undertaken by the Akademi towards this end are briefly as follows

(i) The National School of Drama a training institution for aspiring theatre artists, was set up in 1953 A number of students trained at the School have contributed to the promotion of amateur theatre activity in the country

(ii) Country wide theatre festivals, in which amateur theatre groups take part, are organised from time to time

(iii) Financial assistance is given, amongst others, to amateur theatre groups for specific projects

(iv) Annual awards and Fellowships are conferred, among others, on distinguished theatre workers

(v) Under the scheme of Fellowships, fellowships have been given for amateur theatre activity

(vi) Plays of selected amateur groups in different languages have been fully tape-recorded and photographed for the Akademi's archives

(c) Under the Scheme of Financial assistance to cultural institutions operated by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, financial assistance is given, among others, to amateur theatre groups which are registered bodies The scheme provides for assistance being given on an annual basis to meet the expenditure on salaries and stipends of teachers and students, honorarium and fees to the artists and expenses on new productions.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

8611. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में तीसरी और चौथी योजनाओं में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनायें पूरी नहीं की जा सकीं; और

(ख) उक्त सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कार्य में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) । मध्य प्रदेश में तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ योजना में पूर्ण न की जा सक. सिंचाई परियोजनाओं तथा उन पर हुई प्रगति के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर पखे गये क्रमशः विवरण–एक और दो में दिए जाते हैं । [ग्रंथालय में रखे गये । देखिये संख्या LT 9618/75]

Selection of students for Higher Studies Abroad

8612. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have been selected for higher studies or research or training abroad along with the names of countries for which they have been selected during the past three years; and

(b) the break up of the students State-wise or university-wise for each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement giving the information is attached.

(b) As the selections are made on All-India basis on merit, information relating to break-up of students State-wise or University-wise is not maintained.

Statement

Name of Country	Number of students selected in 1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	3	4
Austria	2	4	9
Australia	3	2	1
Bulgaria	..	..	3
Canada	10	21	16
Czechoslovakia	..	5	..
Denmark	5	6	18
Federal Republic of Germany (Alexender Von Humboldt Foundation Fellowship)	6	3	..
Federal Republic of Germany (German Academic Exchange Service)	17	6	10
France	56	27	17
German Democratic Republic	4	7	5
Hungry	..	..	3
Italy	3	2	4

1	2	3	4
Japan	5	8	2
Netherlands	37	33	51
New Zealand	4	1	..
Norway	11	7	6
Poland	8	2	3
Romania	..	..	4
Saudi Arabia	..	..	4
Sweden	4	2	3
Turkey	1	..	1
U. K.	95	109	115
U. S. A.	31	36	23
U. S. S. R.	48	66	50
Yugoslavia	2	..	1
Total	352	347	349

विश्वविद्यालयों में खिलाड़ियों को छात्र-वृत्तियां

8613. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक के अवधि के दौरान विश्वविद्यालयवार कितने पुरुष और महिला खिलाड़ियों को खेल-कूद योग्यता छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई; और

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना से छात्रों के खेल-कूद के स्तर में सुधार होने का कोई संकेत मिला है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या, LT 9610/75]

(ख) जी हां।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ की जाने वाली बड़ी, तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

8614. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ की जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित नई वृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में

दिया गया है । क्योंकि इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन इनके तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से व्यहार्य पाए जाने तथा राज्य सरकार के पास धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है, इस समय यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इन में से कौन-कौन सी स्कीमें आगामी 3 वर्षों में आरम्भ कर दी जाएंगी ।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने कुल संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्याज मुक्त ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम अथवा विकास क्षेत्र से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपये	लाभ हजार है०
	बहुद्देश्यीय/वृहत्		
1	लखवर व्यासी परियोजना . .	14097.00	49.6
2	राजघाट		
	(क) बांध . . .	4244.00	—
	(ख) नहर प्रणाली . .	1284.45	152.2
3	शारदा सहायक परियोजना की चैनलों को पक्की करने के लिए परियोजना . .	10958.00	290.00
4	कन्हारे	1674.00	26.00
5	देवकाली की क्षमता बढ़ाना . .	1367.00	51.80
6	राप्ती सिंचाई स्कीम . . .	2800.00	79.30
7	मध्य गंगा परियोजना . . .	6494.00	178.00
8	बामतट घाघरा नहर परियोजना . .	6364.00	266.60
9	मैजा बांध को उंचा करना . .	787.00	40.00
10	शाहजाद बांध . . .	777.00	20.00
11	जमरानीबांध . . .	6125.00	94.13
12	पूर्वी गंगा नहर . . .	3870.00	104.50
13	मऊआ बांध	2349.00	37.20
14	नारायणपुर पम्प नहर की क्षमता बढ़ाना .	997.00	111.29
15	सामान्तर निम्न गंगा नहर . .	2567.00	90.00
16	सोन पम्प नहर चलण–एक . .	564.00	66.27
17	यमुना पम्प नहर . . .	446.00	25.00
18	तुज वाला बराज . . .	226.00	*
19	ओखला बराज . . .	750.00	*
20	थनिल बांध	661.27	6.88

* उपलब्ध नहीं ।

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपये	लाभ हजार है०
	अम्बिक		
1.	आगरा नहर का आधुनिकीकरण	496 00	72.00
2.	उमरहाट पम्प नहर	77.84	5.344
3.	मट बराज प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण	359.00	9.38
4.	पतेरपानी बांध	450.00	7.56
5.	रोहिनी बांध	67.1	1.69
6.	चित्तौड़गढ परियोजना	479.00	13.78
7.	सजनाम बांध	432.5	12.45
8.	पैसूणी नहर	460.00	14.40
9.	ओगासी पम्प नहर	146.00	13.35
10.	खारा नहर	265.00	7.00
11.	हिन्डन बराज	381.00	*
12.	अलीगंज सिंचाई	581.00	42.00
13.	बिनलगाना	120.00	0.41
14.	सरगांव बांध	400.00	6.47
15.	लस्टर घाट	55.00	0.31
16.	सुहेली सिंचाई	480.00	9.31
17.	चैनलों का पक्का करना	400.00	20.03
18.	कुन्हारा चॉगी	450.00	*
19.	कवानो पम्प नहर की बढ़ती हुई क्षमता	140.00	*
20.	लचूरा शीवकार्य का आधुनिकीकरण	200.00	*
21.	अर्जुन सहायक	140.00	*

*उपलब्ध नहीं

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में काम कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारी और हिन्दी अनुवादक

8015. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में इस समय कितने हिन्दी अधिकारी और हिन्दी अनुवादक काम कर रहे हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए स्वीकृत पद कितने हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभूदास पटेल) : मांगी गई सूचना इस

स्वीकृत पदो की संख्या		इस समय काम कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारी/अनुवादक	
हिन्दी अधिकारी	हिन्दी अनुवादक	हिन्दी अधिकारी	हिन्दी अनुवादक
4	18	4	16

Kallada Irrigation Project

8616. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on the Kallada Irrigation Project in the Quiln District of Kerala upto March, 1975;

(b) the balance amount which is required to complete the project;

(c) whether this Rs. 45 crores scheme is the biggest irrigation project so far taken up in the State;

(d) whether because of lack of funds the construction work is not being carried out at present and the commissioning of the project is being delayed; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to help the State Government to complete the project as scheduled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (e). The Kallada Irrigation Project, is at present estimated to cost Rs. 45 crores. The expenditure on the project upto the end of March, 1975 is Rs. 5.94 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 39.06 crores to complete the project. The work on the project is in progress. The delay in the execution of the project is on account of the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the project.

The funds for the construction of the irrigation projects are to be provided by the State Government within the framework of their overall developmental plans. The Central Government gives the financial assistance to the State Governments in the form of block loans and grants, which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Central Schools

8617. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleaesd to state.

(a) the total number of Central Schools all over India and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, employees working in these schools;

(b) whether the reserve quota for appointment and promotion to various categories of jobs has been filled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) is 187, including one at Kathmandu.

The remaining information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Removal of Unauthorised Coal Depot in Sector II R.K. Puram, New Delhi

8618. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3019 on the 13th August, 1973 regarding allotment of coal depot in Sector II R.K. Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether action regarding removal of unauthorised coal depot at Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi has been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Drinking Water in Moti Nagar, New Delhi

8619. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pelased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4558 on the 16th December 1974 regarding supply of drinking water in Moti Nagar New Delhi and state:

(a) whether one over head tank, ground reservoir and pumps of bigger capacity have been installed at 'B' Block of Moti Nagar for providing sufficient water to first floor residents; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The scheme is under preparation. It will be executed as and when funds are available.

"माण्डव (मध्य प्रदेश) में पुरातत्वावशेष"

8620. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के "माण्डव" वर्तमान परिचयात्मक पट्ट निकाल कर उनके स्थान पर पुरातत्वावशेषों पर नये पट्ट लगाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या नये परिचयात्मक पट्टों में काफ़ी परिवर्तन किये गये हैं जिससे सम्पूर्ण परिचयात्मक विवरण ही बदल जाता है ;

(ग) क्या 'माण्डव" के एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान होने के कारण वहां पर्याप्त संख्या में पुरातत्वावशेष हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा परिचयात्मक पट्टो को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी हां

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सर्वेक्षण की सामान्य नीति के अनुसार, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि यथासंभव अधिकाधिक स्मारकों के बाहर सांस्कृतिक/ऐतिहासिक परिचयात्मक पट्ट लगाए जाएं । इन सांस्कृतिक परिचयात्मक पट्टों के मूल पाठ वास्तविक और असंदिग्ध होने चाहिए थे । इसलिए माण्डव के सांस्कृतिक परिचयात्मक पट्ट इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से संशोधित किये गये थे । ये 1965 में अनुमोदित किये गये थे । फ़िर भी, सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने बहुत से स्मारकों के विस्तृत अध्ययन का कार्य आरम्भ किया है ताकि

अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्तमान सांस्कृतिक परिचयात्मक पट्टों को शुद्ध/संशोधित और प्रकाशित किया जा सके ।

Seniority List of Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D.

8621. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5118 on the 7th April, 1975 regarding seniority list of Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D. and state how Government propose to make good the loss of status, emoluments including pension and gratuity benefits to senior Executive Engineers Class I in Central Public Works Department who are to be benefited by the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on the 11th December, 1974 and who are retiring shortly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The question of compensating for any loss of status, pay etc. does not arise. The Supreme Court has directed that the seniority of the Executive Engineers concerned should be revised in accordance with certain principles enunciated by it and as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 5118, the Government is studying the judgment in all its implications with a view to implement it expeditiously

Copying in Examination

8622. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mass scale copying in examinations both at school and college level, is increasing all over the country;

(b) whether as a result of it, a serious distortion is created in the merit value of the results that are declared by different universities in the country and students of universities where the incidence of copying is less, are penalised; and

(c) if so, what steps are being contemplated by the Government in cooperation with the State Governments to ensure that the merit value of the results in different universities is maintained and copying is not given undue benefit in matters of higher studies and employment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Detailed information relating to Universities and Colleges is not available. However, at the school stage the data on incidence of malpractices in examinations, as available in the National Council of Education Research and Training, are given below:—

	Detected	Punished
1969 . . .	30,602	26,383
1970 . .	31.473	26,680
1971 . . .	51,372	49,980

(b) No data are available.

(c) Universities and Boards of Secondary Education have prescribed rules for dealing with cases of unfair means, including copying. The students indulging in unfair means are punished accordingly.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had appointed a Working Group to examine the reports of the various Committees on Examination Reform set up by the Government, University Grants Commission, Inter-University Board, etc. The Group in its final report entitled "Examination Reform—A Plan of Action" has suggested some important general principles on which a new pattern of examinations may be based. The Group has also made important recommendations for improvement of

examinations conducted by different types of Universities and also for examination at the elementary and secondary stages. Some important issues like Internal Assessment, Marks and Grades, National Examination and Question Banks have been discussed. The report of the Working Group has been circulated to all the State Governments to take immediate steps to implement these recommendations with such modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions. A copy of the report has been placed in the Parliament Library.

The University Grants Commission has generally endorsed the recommendations made by the Group and has circulated them to the Universities and Colleges for their guidance. The Commission has also appointed an Implementation Committee on Examination Reform.

One of the conditions of Central assistance for introduction of the new U.G.C. scales of pay is that no remuneration will be payable to teachers of Universities and Colleges in connection with examination work. This is likely to act as a catalyst for programme of examination reform.

It is hoped that implementation of examination reform along the lines suggested by the Group as also due to the condition linked with introduction of the new U.G.C. pay scales will help considerably in putting the examinations in proper perspective and in eliminating, to a considerable extent, the use of unfair means, and thereby improving the merit value of the examination results.

Criteria for Fixation of Procurement Price of Wheat and Paddy

8823. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production is taken into account in determining the procurement price of wheat and paddy;

(b) if so, the cost of production for paddy and wheat in the Eastern Region, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) whether subsidies given to the paddy and wheat growers are the same in so far as supply of inputs is concerned; and

(d) if not, the difference in subsidy in respect of each and whether the big gap in the present procurement prices of paddy and wheat is a positive disincentive in achieving self sufficiency in rice and if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement prices of wheat and paddy are fixed by Government after careful consideration of all relevant factors and keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account the cost of production and suitable increases for the escalation in the cost of inputs etc.

(c) The Central Government are not giving any subsidy to the growers for supply of inputs.

(d) Does not arise.

Carrying of Text Books in Examination Halls in U.P.

8824. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government has sought the Centre's consent to allow students to carry text books with them inside examination halls;

(b) whether Government consider it that this would eliminate the

chances of copying and using other unfair means in the examinations; and

(c) whether the Union Government have accorded sanction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Universities and Boards of Secondary Education are competent to devise their own systems of examinations. They do not require the approval of the Central Government for making any changes in the system. Nor is there any question of the Central Government giving any approval to a State Government. However, a letter has recently been received on the subject from the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and is being looked into.

Experiment on Rice-eating People at Indian Agricultural Research Institute

8625. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an experiment of enormous consequence to rice-eating people is currently in progress at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Delhi;

(b) how long the experiment is likely to continue to reach a final breakthrough; and

(c) whether its success is likely to contribute greatly towards banishing protein deficiency in areas and countries where rice is the staple food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

Promising research is underway on the improvement of rice crop at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The studies include the development of short duration varieties suitable for multiple cropping and varieties with *basmati* kind of grain quality. Some of the studies in progress may, if successful, also lead to an improvement of yield as well as the nutritional quality of rice. The protein content in the presently available commercial varieties of rice is usually around 7 to 8 per cent. A part of this protein content tends to get lost during the process of milling. There are two ways in which the amount of protein in rice available to consumers can be increased. In the first place, there is need to develop varieties having a higher content of protein, as for example, 10 to 12 per cent so that even after milling losses, a larger proportion can be retained in the cooked grains. Secondly, varieties in which the protein content shows a better pattern of distribution in the grains can be developed. A survey of the old and primitive varieties of rice which have been traditionally cultivated in States like Assam and in the N.E. Himalayan region has led to the identification of some genotypes of this kind. In these, the protein content is more uniformally distributed inside the grain so that a relatively higher proportion can be expected to be retained after milling. The work on the utilisation of these genotypes for the development of nutritionally superior varieties is in early stages at the present time. The work on protein improvement is being intensified at the IARI as well as at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(b) The experiments may continue for several years, as crop breeding work has necessarily to be organised on a continued basis, since several different qualities like yield potential maturity period, and resistance to diseases and pests will have to be combined with grain quality. In research work of this kind, there may or may not be a breakthrough, but results of considerable value are obtained and new breeding material is generated.

(c) In cereal-based diets, inadequacy of calories is a more widely prevalent form of malnutrition. When calories are not adequate, protein also tends to get utilised as a source of energy, thus leading to protein malnutrition also. Breeding good quality rice varieties with a high yield potential could hence make an important contribution to the improvement of the nutritional standards of rice-eating people. Work on these lines is hence also in progress at the International Rice Research Institute, The Phillipines.

Food Crisis in Karnataka

8626. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the report about Karnataka heading towards food crisis; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Karnataka as a whole is normally self sufficient in rice, though some regions in the State are deficit The State Government is responsible for the distribution of foodgrains within the State and keeps in view the needs of the various regions. The State Government is also being supplied reasonable quantities of wheat and coarse grains from the Central pool for issue through the Public Distribution System.

Implementation of Third Pay Commission Report by Delhi University

8627. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University had blamed the Government for the failure to implement the recommendations of Third Pay Commission which was approved by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, it is not a fact that the Vice-Chancellor had blamed the Government for the failure to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. He had however, requested for expeditious decision in the matter. Necessary orders revising the scales of pay in respect of most of the non-teaching employees of the University have since been issued.

Value and Quantity of Wheat, Rice and Coars Grains Imported

8628. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on 7th April, 1975 regarding import of wheat and rice during 1975-76 and state:

(a) total quantity and value of wheat, rice and coarse grains separately, imported year-wise, during the period 1972-73 to 1974-75;

(b) names and particulars of the American Parties who have supplied foodgrains to India and quantity supplied by each during each of the above-mentioned years;

(c) whether some of the U.S. suppliers are multinational Corporations,

(d) if so, what are the facts thereof,

(e) names of the countries who have made positive offer to supply rice, wheat and coarse grains to India and quantum offered by each;

(f) the reasons why contract for supply of foodgrains under U S P L 480, which was scrapped in or about 1973 has now been revived; and

(g) what are terms and conditions of supply of food grains to India under P L. 480?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) A statement is attached

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) and (d) India Supply Mission, Washington, has reported that some of the U S suppliers with whom they have dealings are multinational Corporations, having operations in Canada, Argentina, Europe and Japan. The Mission has no information whether they have their field of operations in other countries

(e) Imports of foodgrains are made from exporting countries like USA, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Sweden and EEC countries etc on commercial basis after taking into account the availability, the price and other relevant factors and the purchases are effected on terms and at a time advantageous to us. Offers to supply grain arise similarly in respect of food aid. Details in regard to offers of food aid made and accepted from different countries during 1972-73 to 174-75 are as under—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Country	1972-73	1973-74	1974 75
Australia		.	40·0
U K		30 0	..
EEC		30 0	295 0
Sweden			50 0
Canada .	..		140·0

An offer made by the Government of the USSR to supply 2 million tonnes of wheat on loan basis in 1973 was accepted. The entire quantity has been received The replacement will commence in June, 1976 and the entire quantity will be replaced in five equal annual instalments.

Recently an offer has also been received from the Government of Thailand through our Embassy in Bangkok for the supply of 1 lakh tonnes of rice on Government to Government basis

(f) Having regard to the easy food situation then obtaining in the country it was decided to discontinue concessional food imports of foodgrains including PL-480 purchases from the beginning of 1972 Owing to steep shortfall in the production during the last 2-3 years, imports of foodgrains had to be resorted to in a big way to maintain the public distribution system The heavy imports of foodgrains put a considerable strain on our scarce foreign exchange resources and in the changed context and keeping the overall economic situation in view it was decided to obtain foodgrains on such terms as will provide for a nominal rate of interest and payments spread over a number of years including purchases under Title I of the U S Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

(g) An agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of USA on 20th March 1975 for the import of 800,000 tonnes of wheat, wheat-flour under Title I of the US Agricultural Trade

Development and Assistance Act. Mainly the terms are as follows:—

The export value of this commodity will be $ 128 million f.o.b Five per cent of this amount ($ 6.4 million) will be paid by India initially in cash and the balance ($ 121.6 million). will be on credit repayable in dollars over a period of 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The rate of interest on the loan will be 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 8 per cent per annum during the remaining 30 years

Statement showing quantity and C & F value year-wise of foodgrains imporetd from abroad during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Quantity in takh tonnes) Approximate Estimated C & F value in Cores of Rs

Year	Wheat	Rice	Milo	Total quantity	C& F valu
1972-73	4 40	1 04	1 53	6 97	59·08
1973-74 .	30 59		12 88	43 47	358·20
1974-75	49 44		5 04	54 48	652·67

Delhi State Parents Association Opposition to New Pattern of Education

8629 SHRI D. K PANDA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Delhi State Parents Association has opposed the new pattern of education proposed to be introduced in Delhi Schools from May this year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A copy of the representation received from the Delhi Parents Association is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-9620/75.] The points raised therein are under examination

Pact between I.C.A.R. and Iraq

8630 SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has recently concluded a pact with Iraq regarding agricultural technology and farming and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the Cultural Agreement between India and Iraq signed in Baghdad on April 19, 1973, to promote and develop cultural, scientific and technical relations between these two countries in every possible way, a Protocol on Scientific Cooperation in the fields of Agriculture and Animal Sciences between the Foundation of Scientific Research, Iraq, and

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was concluded and signed in New Delhi on March 2, 1975. A copy of the Protocol is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9621/75].

बच्चो के लिए 'यूनिसेफ' सहायता

8631. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के अन्तर्गत 'यूनीसेफ' द्वारा भारत के बच्चो के विकास तथा शिक्षा के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता का विवरण क्या है तथा कितनी सहायता राशि मिल चुकी है ; और

(ख) क्या इसको उपयोग मे लाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है और यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) यूनीसेफ से वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है

	अमरीकी डालर
सहायक तथा विकासात्मक गतिविधिया	514,000
समेकित बाल विकास	1,202,000
व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	2,066,500
निर्मित खाद्य पदार्थ	1,975,500
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन	2,780,100
जल एव वातावरण स्वच्छता	1,890,000
प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा .	2,054,700
खाद्य एवं पोषाहार के उच्च शिक्षा .	132,000
राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास सस्थान .	75,000
	12,489,800

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष अभी शुरू ही हुआ है और प्रस्तावित यूनीसेफ सहायता इस वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त होगी । यूनीसेफ द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1975 तक लगभग दस लाख डालर की सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । जिसमें (क) मे उल्लिखित विषय शामिल होंगे ।

Fish Farmers' Development Agencies

8632. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre are considering setting up of eight more Fish Farmers' Development Agencies to boost fish production; and

(b) if so, whether the backward coastal region of Konkan in Maharashtra is to be given priority in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes. Proposal for setting up nine more Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been received from various State Governments including Maharashtra.

(b) According to the Scheme, it is left to the State Governments to suggest areas for setting up the Agencies. The Government of Maharashtra have not so far suggested any area in Konkan region for setting up a Fish Farmers' Development Agency.

काठमांडू स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के अध्यापकों तथा कर्मचारियों द्वारा ज्ञापन

8633. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या काठमाडू (नेपाल) स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के अध्यापको तथा कर्मचारियो ने 2 अप्रैल को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (सेंट्रल स्कूल आर्गेनाइजेशन) के आयुक्त के पास कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका साराश क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे मे क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) (i) वेतन परिशोधन के फलस्वरूप, उन्हें दिए गए 50 प्रतिशत महगाई भत्ते को वेतन मे शामिल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ii) उन्हें छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत आदि की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ।

(iii) पद स्थायी किए जाने चाहिए तथा उन्हें अंशदायी भविष्य निधि/सामान्य भविष्य निधि के लाभ की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ।

(iv) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार शैक्षिण स्टाफ के वेतनमान परिशोधित किए जाएं ।

(v) अशकालिक कर्मचारियो को पूर्णकालिक कर्मचारी समझा जाना चाहिए ।

(vi) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अन्य कर्मचारियो की भाति, उन मे से ऐसे कर्मचारियो को स्थानान्तरित किया जाये, जो भारत में नौकरी करना चाहते हैं ।

(ग) अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Fall in acreage of surplus land

8634. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of surplus land State-wise, in 1960, 1970 and at present

(b) whether figures of surplus land are decreasing; and

(c) how Government propose to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Annual data of surplus land in the States are not available. Most of the celing laws were eracted around 1960; it is only upon their implementation that surplus land became a reality. The extent of land declared surplus in the various States

stood in 1970 at around 1 million hectares. The State-wise break-up of this land is given in the appended table. The revised land ceiling laws have been at various stages of implementation almost all over the country. So far 249,000 acres have been declared surplus after scrutiny of returns. Of these 75,000 acres have already been taken possession of by the State

(b) and (c). With distribution of surplus land the extent of the remaining surplus land is expected to decrease. To forestall any loss of land through *mala fide* transfers that might legitimately be mopped up by the State as surplus, all the States ignoring transfers, other than *bona fide* ones, with retrospective effect provide in their revised laws for

Statement

I

Statement showing surplus area declared as in December, 1970

State/Union Territory	Surplus area declared (Hectares)
1. Andhra Pradesh	29,500
2. Assam	27,200
3. Gujarat	16,500
4. Haryana	72,900
5. Jammu & Kashmir	18,0000
6. Madhya Pradesh	30,250
7. Maharashtra	152,000
8. Punjab	76,650
9. Tamil Nadu	10,100
10. Uttar Pradesh	96,240
11. West Bengal	346,250
TOTAL	1037,590

Pay Scales of Demonstrators and Tutors of Colleges and Universities

8835. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education, Government of India has communicated vide its letter No. 1.40/740-1 dated the 2nd November, 1974 to the State Governments that the lecturers of private colleges, affiliated colleges, constituent colleges and University be given the revised pay scale of Rs 700-1600 whose 4th Plan scale was Rs 300—800 (Junior lecturer) Rs 400—800 (Sr lecturer) and Rs 400—950 (P G lecturer),

(b) whether the revised pay scale is in parity with and even slightly better than the class I—I A S officer of Central Government, and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) be in affirmative, the justification to allow Rs. 550—900 scale to Demonstrators/Tutors working in the Central services vide Third Pay Commission's Recommendations and to allow Rs 500—900 scale to Demonstrators/Tutors of Colleges and Universities, whose qualification and nature of duties are the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The revised scales of pay of lecturers in colleges and universities were prescribed keeping in view the revised scales of pay for Class I Officers of the Government of India.

(c) The scale of pay of Rs 550—900 has been recommended by the Third Central Pay Commission for the non-gazetted Scientific Staff who were in the existing scale of Rs 325—575 and the scale of pay of Rs 500—900 has been approved by the Central Government for Demons-

trators/Tutors who were in the scale of Rs 250—400.

University Grants Commission has recommended that there is no need for appointment of Demonstrators and Tutors in Universities and Colleges. Facilities should be provided to the existing such personnel to enable them to improve their qualifications with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers

Extension of Lal Dora in Rural Areas of Delhi

8636 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of rural villages in Delhi (as distinguished from urbanized villages)

(b) in how many cases Lal Dora Peripher Line for village (abadi) is being extended

(c) since how long this matter is pending; and

(d) when the extension will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The number of rural villages in Delhi is 253

(b) In no case Lal Dora is being extended as extension can be undertaken only during the settlement operation However, relaxation in building bye-laws in 31 villages is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration in order to facilitate the Harijan and landless in the construction of houses etc

(c) The question of extension of Lal Dora has been under consideration for about ten years

(d) No decision in this regard has as yet been taken by the Delhi Administration except as at (b) above

India Office Library

8637. SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Indian Express' dated the 11th March, 1975 with regard to India Office Library in London,

(b) whether Government have agreed to give up its position in regard to this Library,

(c) whether any agreement has arrived at in this connection, and

(d) if so, salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (d) The newspaper report, of a proposal that the future of the India Office Library would be decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having been agreed to reluctantly by the Government of India, is incorrect The question of ownership of India Office Library has been under discussion since 1947 between India, Pakistan and United Kingdom In the course of these discussions, in 1960 a suggestion was made that the question of ownership could be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council In 1961, Government of India decided that it would be inappropriate to refer the dispute about legal ownership to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as such However, it was then felt that reference could be made to a tribunal comprising of some members of the Judicial Committee whose opinion should be abided by the parties concerned

2 In 1961 the Government of United Kingdom drew up the draft terms

of reference and further correspondence followed. In 1965 the Government of United Kingdom informed that it would not be possible to propose the terms of reference until agreement had been reached on the system of law that the Tribunal was to apply. A draft Agreement for arbitration between the Government of United Kingdom on the one hand and Governments of India and Pakistan on the other has been under consideration but no final agreement has been reached.

3 There has been no recent development which could give rise to the newspaper report that the Government of India has given in on the issue of the India Office Library

World Bank Assistance for Completion of Upper Krishna Project

8638 SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G Y KRISHNAN.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have approached the Union Government for securing World Bank assistance for early completion of the Upper Krishna Project, the biggest irrigation project in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). No such request has recently been received from the Karnataka Government. The possibility of securing the assistance from the World Bank Group to develop the Command area of this project is, however, under consideration.

Domicile Condition for Admission in Educational Institutions

8639. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of compulsory domicile condition in a State for getting admission in the educational institutions was discussed at the second meeting of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar;

(b) whether the domicile condition is still in force for admission to Medical Engineering and other courses in various States; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) to (c). The National Integration Council which met in Srinagar in June, 1968 reiterated the desirability of removing domicile restrictions on admission to educational institutions and recommended as follows —

"A student should not be required to produce a certificate of domicile in a State for purpose of admission to educational institutions in the State. This should be brought into operation in all the States as early as possible It would be within the competence of educational institutions in a State to give preference in admissions to students passing the School Board, University, or College examinations of that State."

The above recommendations was forwarded to the State Governments for implementation. A number of States have consequently dispensed with the condition of domicile on admission to educational institutions although some of them are yet to do so. The matter had been taken up in the Zonal Council meetings, and is

being periodically reviewed by Government.

Use of Fertilisers for Cultivation of Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugar

8640 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many tonnes of fertilizers were used in the country for cultivation of rice, wheat cotton, groundnut and sugarcane during 1951 and 1975 April; and

(b) the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The total consumption of fertilisers in the country increased from 0 69 lakh tonnes nutrients in 1950-51 to 27 30 lakh tonnes nutrients in 1974-75 Crop-wise and month-wise information is, however, not available

Requirement and Supply of Chemical Fertilisers of States

8641 SHRI R N BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise requirement of chemical fertilizers during 1972, 1973 and 1974, and

(b) how much of it was met during these years (State-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Three statements, Annexures I, II and III respectively, showing the net requirement as assessed at Zonal Conference and the supplies made to the States during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9622/75].

Procurement of Foodgrains through Public Agencies

8642 SHRI R. N. BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains through public agencies has been declining for the last five years,

(b) if so, break-up of these figures, year-wise, for the last three years,

(c) whether it is still prudent to keep this channel open for procurement purposes, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b). It is not correct that procurement of foodgrains through public agencies has been declining for the last five years The break-up of the procurement figures for the last three years is indicated below.—

	1972-73	1973-74	1974 75
Wheat	5006	4531	1943
Rice	2766	3886	3179*
Kharif coarse-grains	311	388	250*
	8023	8805	5372*

*Upto 26th April, 1974

The total procurement during 1973-74 increased from the previous year i.e. 1972-73 During the Rabi marketing season 1974-75, there was only 50 per cent levy on traders in the surplus States and hence a comparison with the previous year is not possible. The figure of 1974-75 Kharif marketing season cannot yet be compared with the previous years as the

marketing season will end on 31 October, 1975.

(c) and (d). The basic objectives of the current food policy are to ensure remunerative prices to the producers, procure adequate stocks of the current food policy are to the consumers at reasonable prices all over the country. The procurement of foodgrains by Public Agencies meets these requirements. It is, therefore, considered necessary to continue the present system of procurement of foodgrains through public agencies.

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

8643. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities has suggested that every University should be linked with industry which will not only provide training to students but also absorb them into those industries;

(b) if so, whether this has been taken into consideration by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) The 25th annual general meeting of the Association of Indian Universities was held in March, 1975 which was attended by 85 Vice-Chancellors/ Directors of Institutes and 50 Delegates representing various institutions. According to the information furnished by the Association of Indian Universities, the Meeting did not pass any resolution that every university should be linked with industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Drought in Orissa

8644. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some parts of Orissa, there are already drought conditions prevailing;

(b) steps Government have taken to combat the menace; and

(c) the districts so affected and quantum of Central Assistance available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have taken the following relief measures:—

(i) Labour intensive works for able bodies persons.

(ii) Gratuitous relief on cards to old, infirm and destitutes in critical areas.

(iii) Food and clothing on *Ad-hoc* basis to persons suffering from mal-nutrition.

(iv) Supply of drinking water in acute cases of distress

(v) Agricultural and Tacoavi loans have been granted.

(c) Some areas in all the 13 districts have been declared by the State Government to be affected by drought. An amount of Rs. 7.91 crores has been released by the Government of India to Orissa as advance Plan assistance during 1974-75.

Preservation of Wild Life in Orissa

8645. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to preserve rare wild life in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are those species; and

(c) provision made to develop "reserve forest in Mayurbhanj district" of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rare species are:

1. Tiger.
2. Wild Buffalo.
3. Crocodiles
4. Black buck.

(c) Rs. 3.345 lakhs sanctioned during 1974-75 and Rs 6.12 lakhs tentatively proposed for 1975-76 for Similipal Tiger Reserve in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa.

Irrigation Facilities for Karnataka during First Year of Fifth Plan

8646 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the main features of irrigation facilities with their broad outlines provided to the State of Karnataka during the First Year of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The anticipated additional irrigation potential in Karnataka during the first year of the Fifth Plan (1974-75) through major, medium and minor irrigation works was 1.37 lakh hectares.

Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry and Investment made therein

8647. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector enterprises at present being looked after by his Ministry and the amount of investment in each enterprises;

(b) what percentage does this investment represent out of the total stock of capital invested in the organised sector of the Indian economy;

(c) whether any additional investment has been provided for during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Public Sector Enterprises looked after by Works and Housing Ministry

8648. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names with locations of public sector enterprises being looked after by his Ministry at present and the amount of investment in each;

(b) how much percentage this investment represents out of the total stock of capital in the organised sector of Indian economy; and

(c) how much additional investment has been provided during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information is given below:—

Name of the Enterprises	Location	Amount invested up to 31-3-75 (Rupees in lakhs)
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	New Delhi	48·99
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi	345·00
3. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi	700.00
TOTAL		1093·99

(b) This investment represents about 0·154 % of the total stock of capital in the organised sector of the Indian Economy as on 31-3-1974 (namely Rs. 7075·1 crores).

(c) The information is given below :—

Name of Enterprises	Amount of additional investment proposed in the draft Fifth Five year Plan. (Rupees in lakhs)
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	2000 00 (includes institutional and market borrowings).
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	Nil
3. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	9000 00 (includes institutional and market borrowings).

Planting of Palm Trees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and growing of Coconut and Palm Trees on Banks of North Indian Rivers

8649. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plans for the planting of palm trees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the coastal areas of Kerala and other States;

(b) if so, the details of the plans; and

(c) whether any experiments have been made in regard to growing coconut trees and palm trees along the banks of the North Indian rivers like the Yamuna, Ganga and Sharayu and the results of these experiments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for the development of oil palm over an area of 2400 hectares, in a phased manner, has been formulated and the same is receiving consideration. As regards Kerala, the State Government are already implementing a scheme for raising oil palm plantation over an area of 2,000 hectares.

(c) No, Sir.

Beggars in the Capital

8650. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a drive to clear the Capital of the beggars; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) *From time to time efforts have* been made to clear the capital of beggars specially since 1973. A special drive has been launched for this purpose from 10th April, 1975.

(b) The salient features of the drive are as under:—

(i) **Intensive raids:**

The Special Anti-Begging Squad has been instructed to intensify drive for the arrest of beggars.

(ii) **Days for special raids:**

Three days in every week have been earmarked for special raids.

(iii) **Areas of operation:**

The drive has been launched in areas which abound with beggars, such as places of tourists interest, historical and religious importance etc. It is proposed to have:—

(a) Work centres and institutions to help beggars in distress under the care of voluntary organisations;

(b) Expansion of capacities in existing Homes;

(c) Raising of new institutions under 'social assistance' and 'social defence'.

(d) Loans or subsidised equipment to beggars trained in the Homes.

A legislation for Union Territories is under preparation as the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, as applicable to Delhi, has been found deficient in dealing with the problems of beggars in Delhi.

खाद्यान्न की आयात और वसूली दर

8651. श्री जंगम्राव राव जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० वड़े :
श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष किस-किस देश से कितना-कितना खाद्यान्न किन-किन दरों पर आयात किया गया;

(ख) इसी अवधि में देश के किस-किस राज्य में उपरोक्त दरों पर अथवा इनसे ऊंची या नीची दरों पर कितने-कितने खाद्यान्न की वसूली की गई;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है, और

(घ) आयातित दरों से ऊंची अथवा नीची दरों पर विभिन्न राज्यों में वसूली किन कारणों से की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण (विवरण-I) संलग्न है।

(ख) 1972-73, 1973-74 और 1974-75 के दौरान, देश भर में अधिप्राप्त किए गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्राएं इस प्रकार हैं —

(मात्रा हजार मी० टन में)

वर्ष	चावल	गेहूं	मोटे अनाज	जोड़
1972-73	2473	5008	238	7719
1973-74	3958	4529	430	8917
1974-75	3546	1955	290	5791

पूर्ण विवरण (विवरण 2 से 6) जिनमें गेहूं, चावल, मक्का, ज्वार और बाजरा के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य बताए गये हैं, संलग्न हैं।

(ग) और (घ). खाद्यान्नों के आयात, आन्तरिक अधिप्राप्ति और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकता के बीच की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए किए जा रहे हैं। खरीदारी करते समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खाद्यान्न मण्डियों में चल रहे मूल्यों पर ही विदेशों से खरीदारी करनी होती है और उनका देश के अन्दर अधिप्राप्त किए गये खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है।

Wheat to Karnataka

8652. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied to the State of Karnataka from the Central Pool in the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) the estimated quantity of wheat that will be supplied in the year 1975-76; and

(c) the reasons for not complying with the request for additional quantity made by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The following quantities of wheat were supplied from the Central Pool to the State of Karnataka during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75:—

Year	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)
1972-73 (April to March)	240
1973-74 "	201
1974-75 "	107

(b) and (c). Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made from month to month keeping in view the requirements of the State Governments, availability of stocks in the Central Pool, local market availability and other relevant factors. Requests for increased allocations are also considered in the light of the same criteria. Karnataka Government have been allotted 20.0 thousand tonnes of foodgrains for each of the months of April and May, 1975.

Literacy Centres for Women in Delhi

8653 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many adult literacy centres for women are run by Delhi Administration in Delhi; and

(b) how many such literacy centres are run by non-official organisations in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Sixty adult literacy centres for women are run by the Directorate of Education, Delhi and twenty five centres for women under Former Functional Literacy Scheme. Besides these, about 30 literacy centres for women are being run by non-official organisations.

'सोशल सर्वे आर्गेनाइजेशन' के कर्मचारी

3654. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969 में 'सोयल सर्वे आर्गेनाइजेशन" को मन्त्रालय से निकाल कर भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था और उसके कर्मचारियो को इस तर्क पर उनका मूल विभाग (कृषि) छोड़ने के लिये मजबूर किया गया था कि मूल विभाग में पद उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या ऊपर बताये गये कारणों के बावजूद, उनके मूल विभाग (कृषि) में बड़े पैमाने पर नई भर्ती की जा रही है परन्तु पुराने कर्मचारियो को वापिस नही लिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या अपने मूल विभाग मे जाने के इच्छुक (पुराने) कर्मचारियों को वापिस लिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साधुसमाज सिंह) : (क) अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण संगठन 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी (भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद) शाखाओ में विभाजित कर दिया गया था। पुराने संगठन के ऐसे कर्मचारियों से जो कि सरकारी पक्ष के पदो पर नही लिए जा सके, अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए विकल्प दें जिससे कि उस समय सरकारी शाखा में उन्हे खाली के लिए पद न होने के फलस्वरूप उन की सेवायें समाप्त करने से बचा जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) इस संगठन के सरकारी पक्ष का काम उसके बाद काफी बढ़ गया है और स्टाफ में वृद्धि की गई है। सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है कि क्या उस स्टाफ को अब सरकारी पक्ष के पदो पर नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए जिसने शुरू में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद के लिए विकल्प नही दिया था।

Conditions of Working Women

3655. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a review of the conditions of working women engaged in different occupations;

(b) whether any progress has been made in the matter of providing creches, etc. for women working in mills, factories and workshops;

(c) whether any provision has been made for hostels for single women working in Offices and other places in the large industrial towns and cities; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing these amenities to working women belonging to the industrial working and the middle classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government of India had appointed a Committee on Status of Women in India and one of the terms of reference of this Committee was to survey the problems of the working women, including discrimination in employment and remunerations. This Committee has since submitted their report on 1st January, 1975, and it was laid on the Table of the House on 18th February, 1975. The recommendation made by this Committee in this regard are under examination in consultation with the various Ministries/Departments concerned.

(b) The creches etc. for working women in the mills, factories and workshops are provided under the labour laws viz. Factories Act, 1948, Plantation Labour Act etc etc. The Ministry of Labour have under their consideration some amendments to the existing laws to further liberalise the maintenance of creches.

(c) In the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 52.40 lakhs was given to 41 voluntary organisations for the construction of working women's hostels A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1975-76 for the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's welfare for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women in industrial towns and cities.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of a University at Midnapore

8656 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5234 on 7th April, 1975 regarding setting up of a University at Midnapore and state:

(a) the nature of the memorandum submitted to the University Grants Commission;

(b) whether any time limit for the views to be sent to the University Grants Commission by the Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta University, has been fixed if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether the proposed Midnapore University will be set up as a job-oriented university;

(d) whether the Central Government will take the responsibility to set up such a job-oriented university as an experimental one for development of such universities in others parts of the country; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). The Memorandum submitted to the University Grants Commission Comittee for Development and Reorganisation of Calcutta University, a copy of which was forwarded by the Education Minister, Government of West Bengal, to the Comission also, makes a strong plea for the establishment of a University and a Board of Secondary Education in Midnapur.

The report of the Comittee for Reorganisation of Calcutta University which *inter-alia* considered the memorandum regarding the establishment of a University in Midnapore was sent by the University Grants Commission to Calcutta University and the Government of West Bengal on October 3, 1974. The University has been asked to send its coments on the Report as early as possible but positively by the end of May, 1975. The Government of West Bengal has also been requested to send their views on the report at the earliest.

The various recommendations made by the Committee will be considered by the Commission after the views of the State Government and Calcutta University have been received.

Wasteful expenditure by F.C.I.

8657. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered all the aspects of wasteful expenditure incurred by the FCI;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified the areas and items of such wasteful expenditure;

(c) whether the Government have made an assessment of losses incurred by the FCI since 1972 on account of such wasteful expenditure by the FCI;

(d) whether an expert committee consisting of economist to enquire into transport, housing and other related matters causing wasteful expenditure incurred by the FCI will be set up to tighten the economy of the FCI; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and if not, the reasons for not setting up such a committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). The expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India is primarily on procurement, movement, storage and distribution of foodgrains. In order to explore the possibilities of affecting economies in expenditure incurred by the Food Corporation of India, the Government of India had set up a high-level Committee headed, by the Union Food Secretary to go into the matter and make suitable recommendations. Some of the recommendations made by the Committee have already been implemented by the Food Corporation of India and several others are at various stages of implementation. As the Committee headed, by the Union Food Secretary had only recently submitted its report, there is no proposal to set up another committee.

Dubda Basin Drainage Project

8658. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the development work of Dubda Basin Drainage Project and Caleghai project being worked out in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the expenditure made so far by the Union Government; and

(d) the expenditure yet to be made and the time schedule for completion of these two projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). The Kaleghaye Drainage Scheme was taken up for implementation by the State Government of West Bengal in 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs. 226 lakhs. The scheme is now estimated to cost Rs. 534 lakhs. The total anticipated expenditure to end of March, 1975 is Rs. 372 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

The State Government of West Bengal started work on the Dubda Basin Drainage scheme in 1971 at an estimated cost of Rs. 268 lakhs. The present estimated cost has not been reported by the State Government. The total anticipated expenditure to end of March 1975 is Rs. 256 lakhs. The scheme is programmed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

The schemes are being implemented by the State Government as a part of

their Plan for which assistance is provided by the Centre in the form of block loans and grants. However, special loan assistance of Rs. 94 lakhs outside the State Plan was provided by the Centre in 1969-70 for starting the work on the Kaleghaye Drainage Scheme.

Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme was one of the priority flood control schemes for which special loan assistance of Rs. 11 crores was provided to the State Government of West Bengal during 1972-73 and 1973-74 There was no earmarked assistance for the Dubda Drainage Scheme.

Projects undertaken by CMDA for 1975-76 and 1976-77

8659. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the projects undertaken by the CMDA for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The projects undertaken by the CMDA for the year 1975-76 are as given in the statement attached.

So far as the projects to be undertaken in 1976-77 are concerned, this is subject to further progress on the on-going schemes and availability of resources. It is difficult therefore, to furnish a list of projects/schemes for 1976-77 at this stage.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	No. of Schemes/ projects undertaken
1.	Water Supply	21
2	Sewerage and Drainage	50
3.	Garbage disposal	3
4.	Environmental Hygine	7
5.	Traffic and Transportation	22
6.	(i) Low Income Group and other Housing Schemes. .	12
	(ii) Bustee Acquisition and clearance	4
7.	Bustee Improvement Schemes (cluster projects)	273
8.	Parks and Playgrounds. .	62

Sanskrit Pathashalas and Urdu Madrasas

8660. SHRI B V. NAIK Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Pathashalas and Urdu Madrasas in the country; and

(b) the pattern of Central assistance to each of these?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) to (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Assistance from Foreign Countries for relief to Flood Stricken People

8661 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be plased to state the details of the assistance from foreign countries for the relief of the flood stricken people in India particularly to the State of Bihar during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): No assistance from any foreign country was received during 1973-74 for the relief of the flood stricken people in India.

Experiment by I.C.A.R. in reclamation of Alkaline and Saline Areas in Haryana

8662 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the ICAR has successfully conducted experiments in Haryana to reclaim alkaline and saline areas and to raise bumper crops on them,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the areas in other States selected for such experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

About 7 million hectares of laid in India have been estimated to be affected by problems of soil salinity and alkalinity In recognition of the seriousness of the problems of extensively occurring salt affected land restricting agricultural production in the country, the Indian Council of Agricultural Reserch established in 1969 the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) to evolve suitable reclamation measures Within the short period of its existence, the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, has evolved methods for the reclamation of alkali soils in the Indo-Gengetic alluvial plains for successful crop production The reclamation technology includes —

(i) Land Levelling

(ii) Addition of appropriate quantities of amendments like gypsum and pyrites

(iii) Selection of suitable crops and varieties

(iv) Adoption of suitable agronomic practices

(v) Scientific Water Management.

Availability of good quality water is essential before any reclamation project can be taken up

By the adoption of above technology yields of 4-5 tonnes/ha of paddy and 2-3 tonnes of wheat have been obtained

(c) In addition to the research work being conducted at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute Karnal, the ICAR has also sanctioned and implemented the Coordinated Research Project on Water Management and Soil Salinity Under this project one research centre is located at Port Canning where research is being conducted on the problems of Coastal saline areas Research work is also being conducted at Kanpur and Indore which covers the problem of alluvial, and black soils respectively Soil salinity reclamation methods are also being demonstrated under the scheme on National Demonstration programme

In addition an operational research project for the reclamation of saline alkali soils in district Kapurthala of Punjab at a total cost of Rs 6 60 lakhs during the V Plan period has been sanctioned The Soil Salinity Research Institute has also planned demonstration of the technology developed by them at the Central State Form Lal Ganj Rai Bareilly which has serious problem of alkalinity

Recognition of Purab Madhyma Examination as equivalent to Matriculation Examination

8663 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently received a proposal from the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan regarding recognition of Purab Madhyma Examination conducted by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan as equivalent to Matriculation examination, and

(b) if so, decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan requesting for the recognition by Government of their Purva Madhyma examination as equivalent to S.S C /Matriculation First Year Examination/Preparatory examination. The proposal is being considered by the Government in consultation with the Visheshagya Samiti of the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad.

A.R C. proposal for settlement by mediation of inter state water dispute

8664. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Union Government have rejected the A.R C. proposal that there should be a three year limit for settlement through mediation of any inter-State water dispute after which the matter should be referred for compulsory arbitration;

(b) if so, what are the main consideration for rejection of this recommendation; and

(c) whether any new proposal is under consideration or the present procedure will continue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Firm time limits of this nature are not always workable, particularly in matters like Inter-State water disputes which involve considerable negotiations between the different States and between the Centre and the States, to resolve the various points in dispute Often a settlement is delayed for want of authentic data on the availability of waters and data to assess the needs of the different States.

(c) The question as to how the Central Government can play a more active role with regard to water planning so that the disputes are minimised to the extent possible is under consideration.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक अधिकारी के बारे में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा मांगी गई टिप्पणी

8665. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी के बारे मे 8 मार्च, 1972 को टिप्पणिया मागी थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस बारे मे कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नही हुआ है, और

(ग) इसके लिए कौन-कौन दोषी पाए गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभूदास पटेल) : (क) जी ह ।

(ख) 10–12–73 को उत्तर भेज दिया गया था ।

(ग) उत्तर को न भेजने के लिये जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नही उठत

Voluntary Agencies functioning in Drought Hit Area of Gujarat

8666. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary social agencies functioning in drought hit area of Gujarat State;

(b) whether they have asked for any help from the Government;

(c) if so, the quantum of help sought; and

(d) action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Allocation for Slum Clearance in Gujarat

8667. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the year 1974 for the slum clearance in Gujarat State;

(b) the particulars of the work done; and

(c) the amount spent thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A sum of Rs. 28 lakhs was allocated during 1974-75 for Slum Clearance in Gujarat.

(b) 144 tenements have been constructed.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 60,20,000 has been incurred during 1974-75 towards completed and works in progress, project of local bodies under the scheme by re-appropriation of savings available under other housing schemes.

Holding of Parliamentary Session at a more Congental Place

8668. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the obstacles in the way of holding the Parliamentary sessions particularly the monsoon session at a more congental place in the country;

(b) whether the monetary and other costs versus benefit of such a move have been worked out and if so, what are they and if not, whether they will be worked out; and

(c) if answer to (b) above is in the negative reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). A Committee of Members of Parliament regarding Parliament Session in the South was appointed in May, 1968, to examine the feasibility and financial implications of the proposal to hold a Session of Parliament annually in the South. It came to the following conclusion:—

(1) It was not feasible the existing conditions and circumstances to hold one Session of Parliament annually either at Trivandrum or Bangalore by making minor adjustments (These two cities had been recommended respectively by the State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka for holding Parliament Session in the South).

(2) If a decision is taken to hold one Session of Parliament annually either at Trivandrum or Bangalore, this can be arranged by incurring capital expenditure of the order of rupees 15 to 16 crores and recurring annual expenditure of the order of 1.05 to 1.25 crores.

(3) It would also require a preparatory time of 3 to 4 years

The Committee also observed *inter-alia* "As the Parliament has the right to seek information through various methods about the working of the Central Government, there will be considerable movement of files, documents and records from Delhi to the South and back. This is bound to slow down the normal process of working of the Central Government"

Rise in Price of Foodstuffs in Assam

8669. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of essential foodstuffs are gradually rising in Assam, and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps taken to control the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The relevant information has been called for from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Land under Irrigation in Assam

8670 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been irrigated in Assam by (i) canals, (ii) deep tube wells (iii) pumps (iv) shallow tube wells and by other measures upto the end of 1974, and

(b) funds allotted to Assam for irrigation for the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) According to the figures furnished in the Annual Plan for 1974-75 (Planning Commission) an area of about 4 lakhs hectares is estimated to have been benefited from canals, deep tubewells, shallow tubewells etc by end of 1973-74 in Assam

(b) An amount of Rs. 8.25 crores was approved as public sector outlay for the year 1975-76 under major-medium irrigation schemes and minor irrigation schemes

Anti-flood Schemes for Assam during the Fifth Five Year Plan

8671 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will *the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND* IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the various anti-flood central schemes drawn up for Assam State during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the main features thereof, the cost estimated for such anti-flood schemes and when each of these scheme is likely to be comoleted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Irrigation Projects for Drought Prone Areas of Assam

8672. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are schemes for irrigation projects for droughts prone areas of Assam such as Philanbari and Laksapani-Jagan areas of Golaghat and Kaki area of Nowgong District, Assam,

(b) if so, the names of the projects and area to be covered by each project; and

(c) if not, whether Government would include these areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan for irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Under Drought Prone Areas Programme, no district in Assam is identified as Drought Prone. Information on the irrigation schemes in Philanbari and Lakspani-Jagan area Golaghat and Kaki area of Nowgong district in Assam is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Water supply in Janakpuri Colony, New Delhi

8673. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) the hours of daily water supply in Janakpuri Colony, New Delhi,

(b) whether representations have been received regarding inadequate and erratic water supply in Janakpuri; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon to ensure a regular and adequate water supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH: (a)

Morning: 6.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M

Evening 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P M.

(b) Yes, Sir, representations have been received by the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) According to the information supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, additional quantity of water will be made available to the Colony when the new treatment plant, which is under construction at Haiderpur, is completed.

Cultural agreements with various Countries

8674. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of such countries with which India has signed cultural agreements during the year 1974;

(b) number of Indians studying in those countries under those agreements; and

(c) number of nationals of those countries studying in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV)· (a) During 1974, India signed Cultural Agreements with the following countries·

(1) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(2) Senegal

(3) Argentina

(4) Colombia

(5) Republic of Korea

(6) Sudan

(7) Guyana

(b) and (c). Cultural Agreements enunciate broad principles of cooperation. Exchanges are carried out generally under Cultural Exchange Programmes which are drawn up for specific periods in pursuance of the Cultural Agreements. No. Cultural Exchange Programme has yet been worked out with these countries. However, there have ad hoc exchanges with there have *ad hoc* exchanges with als studying in India at present under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, Commonwealth Scholarships/ Fellowships Plan from the different countries is as follows:—

1. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 18

2. Guyana	16
3. Sudan	4

सर्कस कम्पनियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना

8675. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय देश में कितनी प्रमुख सर्कस कम्पनियां काम कर रही है, और

(ख) सर्कस कम्पनियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि गांवों के लोगों को कम खर्च पर मनोरंजन सुनिश्चित हो सके ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) भारतीय सर्कस संघ से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, इस समय 15 बड़ी सर्कस कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) सरकार, प्रामाणिक सर्कस कम्पनियों को अपने प्रदर्शनों के लिए अपनी मंडलियों, सामान आदि के लिए रेलवे रियायतें प्रदान करके मनोरंजनात्मक कार्यकलाप के रूप में सर्कस मंडलियों को प्रोत्साहन देती रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे मनोरंजन कर की अदायगी में छूट देकर, सर्कस के खेलों के लिए नाममात्र किराये पर भूमि देकर, कानून तथा व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में सहायता देकर, खाद्यान्न तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अस्थायी कोटा देकर सर्कस को प्रोत्साहित करें।

U.G.C. Grants to Universities

8676. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5113 on the 7th April 1975, regarding "U.G.C. Grants to Universities" and state amount per capita U.G.C. granted to each University, year-wise from 1972-73 to 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): The University Grants Commission does not provide grants on per capita basis but allocates and disburses funds after inquiring into the financial needs of the Universities and Colleges with a view to discharging the responsibility placed on it by the Central Government for coordination and determination of standards in Universities It provides maintenance grants to Central Universities and the Delhi Colleges which are a direct responsibility of the Commission and for which special funds from the Non-Plan Budget are provided to it The Commission provides development grants to Central as well as State Universities and institutions deemed to be Universities and affiliated Colleges.

There is a well defined procedure for assessing the eligibility of the requested development grant. Development programmes are sanctioned to the Universities on the recommendation of committees of experts appointed to assess the needs of universities for a Plan period. The Visiting Committees so appointed take into account the stage of development of universities concerned, needs of the area, the programmes of the university, its enrolment, number of departments, strength of teaching staff, etc. before recommending programmes and allocations The development grants are thus based on the specific programmes and projects approved by it.

So far as affiliated colleges are concerned, the development grants for specific programmes are sanctioned by the Commission on the basis of the pattern of assistance to colleges for different schemes which includes Commission's share, contribution from the college and/or management/State Government. Often the Colleges which do not receive adequate support from managements/State Governments are not able to adequately avail of the benefits from the Commission's schemes.

The Commission also sanctions development grants for programmes sponsored by it e.g., Research Fellowships, Summer Institutes, Research Grants, Correspondence Courses, Computer Facilities, Centres of Advanced Studies, etc Here again grants are not sanctioned per capita but on assessing the capability of the institution concerned to make the best use of the limited resources available.

The Commission also provides assistance on an 100 per cent basis to colleges for improvement of Science Education under College Science Improvement Scheme and for the improvement of instruction of subjects in Humanities and Social Sciences under the programme of College Humanities Improvement Programme.

Supersession of Elected Bodies in Municipal Corporations

8677. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be plased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of all India Council of Mayors has urged the Prime Minister to check the process of superseding or dissolving of elected bodies in Municipal Corporations by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Supersession of elected local bodies is an extreme step, taken only when all other efforts to improve the functional and financial operations of a particular local body fail.

12.hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is a very important issue on which I raised an adjournment motion. I will make a submission. There are four lakhs of Government employees in urban as well as in rural areas who are on strike. The Chief Minister had two rounds of talks with the Union Finance Minister and, yesterday night, the Maharashtra Chief Minister said that if Central assistance is available, he can concede the demands. There has been sixteen days of strike and complete paralysis of administration of the Maharashtra Government. Therefore, I have given an adjournment motion—because of the failure of the Union Government to give Central Assistance. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order; please be seated.

About Maharashtra, it is a State matter. But if you say that there is some failure of the State Government, and they had discussions with the Finance Minister immediately following after that. There are a number of opportunities for you to mention it. But how can you connect it with this and that and make it a Central matter?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We We accept your observations, but (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention it in a statement and Mr. Subramaniam....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On Friday, many of us raised the issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you a way out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have followed what you have suggested. But, on Friday I raised the issue and demanded the Finance Minister's statement; so long, he has kept quiet. Four lakhs of workers are involved. Therefore, you may please direct him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER I have directed that those points which were raised will be replied to. You made certain points on that day and they have been referred to the Minister, and the Minister will reply to them. There was no necessity for raising it again today when I have already told you that it has been referred to the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want to understand your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without trying to understand me; that is the problem. I have said that there is ample opportunity for a discussion. *(Interruptions)*

Well, I am one of the speakers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You are the only Speaker of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I may be Speaker of the House. But when I speak, I am a speaker. Of course, I am not as loud a speaker as you are.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate you had raised this point on that day and I told you that the Finance Minister, while replying, would amention about it. But you have raised it again. My observation stands.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUGAR (PRICE DERERMINATION FOR 1974-75 PRODUCTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1975, AND GUJARAT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PANCHAYAT ACT, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1974-75 Production) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 204(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1975 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library* See No. LT-9600/75].

(2) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat —

(i) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. K. P. 73-194/PBN/1072/8235/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th October, 1973 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. KP/21/PRR/1072/16524/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 2nd Febr-

uary, 1974 together with an explanatory note

(3) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications

(4) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9601/75]

FERTILIZER AMENDMENT ORDERS, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I beg to lay on the Table

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 —

(1) The Fertilizer (Control) Amendment Order 1975, published in Notification No G S R, 203(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April 1975

(2) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1975 published in Notification No G S R 207(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1975

(3) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 19775 published in Notification No G S R 208(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1975

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-9602/75]

ANNUAL REPORT OF TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD, MADRAS FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9680/75]

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LOADS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION AND ALIENATION ACT, 1972 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT SLUM AREAS) (IMPROVEMENT, CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) I beg beg to lay on the Table

(a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Proh bition of Alienation) Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

(1) Order No VCT-2074/45749-V dated 1st April 1975 in the case of Shri Haribhai Nathubhai Desai of Kabilpur, Taluka Navsari in the district of Bulsar

(2) Order No VCT-1474/135087-V dated 1st April 1975 in the case of Asha Cooperative Housing Society, Ahmedabad

(3) Order No VCT-2474 67280-V dated 3rd April 1975 in the case of Sardar Patel Cooperative Housing Society Ltd, Boriavi Taluka Anand in the district of Kaira

(4) Order No VCT-1474/83708-V dated 4th April 1975 in the case of Jayalaxmi Cooperative Housing Society, Ahmedabad.

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

(5) Order No. VCT-2474/93102-V dated 8th April, 1975 in the case of Dr. V. V. Desai of Nadiad, Taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira.

(6) Order No. VCT-1774/127886-V dated 11th April 1975 in the case of Smt. Sharde Raje Gaekwar of Baroda.

(7) Order No. VCT/SR/90-91/74 dated 16th April 1975 in the case of Shri Nathubhai Keshavbhai Patel, Director of Kadodra Paper Industries Private Ltd., Kadodra, District Surat.

(8) Order No. VCT/SR/94/74 dated 16th April 1975 in the case of Shri Rajni Kant Chhotalal Gandhi, Chief Promoter, Trupti Industrial Cooperative Service Society, Surat.

(9) Order No. Land/2/C/652 dated 7th April 1975 in the case of Shri Girnar Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Dolatpara, Taluka Junagadh District Junagadh

(10) Order No. CH/VCT/RC-6/75 dated 8th April 1975 in the case of Shri Nathubhai Vasanjibhai Desai and Others of Bulsar.

(11) Order No. LND/VCT/SR-WS-1012 dated 18th April 1975 in the case of Shri Maheshkumar Dhansukhlal Munshi, Partner of Broach Rubber Industries Broach.

(12) Order No. Land/VCT/74 dated 2nd April 1975 in the case of Shri Ramkrishnawala Industries, Limdi, Taluka Limdi in the District of Surendranagar

(13) Order No. VCT-WS/1464/75 dated 18th April 1975 in the case of Shri Govindbhai Khimbhai Makwana of Dudhrej Taluka Wadhwan in the district of Surendranagar.

(14) Order No. VCT/SR/218/7(3) dated 5th April 1975 in the case of the Laxmi Cotton Jinning Factory Dholka, District Ahmedabad.

(15) Order No. VCT/SR-201/7(3) dated 7th April 1975 in the case of Shrimati Aminabibi Mohmedali Kadari of Ahmedabad.

(16) Order No. VCT/SR/176/7(3) dated 7th April, 1975 in the case of Shri Harjibhai Meghjibhai Patel of Dadusar, District Ahmedabad.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing:

(i) reasons for delay in laying the above orders; and

(ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9604/75].

(c) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under subsection (2) of section 59 of the Gujarat Sum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1973 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Notification No. GH/J/11/75/SCB-1073/A-1 published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 22nd March, 1975.

(ii) The Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. GH/J/12/75/SCB-1073-A.1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th March, 1975,

(iii) Notification No. GH/J/18//75/SCA-1575/762/A(i) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th March, 1975.

(iv) Notification No. GH/J/14/75/SCA-1575/783/(A)(I) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 28th March 1975.

(d) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9605/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD FOR 1972-73, REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA, 1973-74 AND CORRECTION TO NOTIFICATION NO. *GSR* 1275, DATED 30 11 74 UNDER INDIAN MUSEUM ACT, 1910

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CUTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad for the year 1972-73.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.
[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9606/75]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9607/75].

(4) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 455 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1975 containig corrigendum to Notification No. GSR 1275 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 15A of the Indian Museum Act, 1910. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9608/75].

NOTIFICATION, ETC. UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI). I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of Notification No 31-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 3rd May, 1975 under section 159m of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9609/75].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND, HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND, HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD AND, HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORTS

SECRETARY-GENERAL I beg to lay on the Table:

The following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (1974-75) which were presented by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the then Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, to the Speaker on the 30th April, 1975 after the adjournment of the House on that day:

(1) Hundred and forty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twentieth Report on paragraphs relating to Financial Results and Earnings of the Railways included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Railways).

(2) Hundred and sixty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and twenty-seventh Report on paragraphs 42 and 43 relating to Installation of Computers on Railways included in the

[Secretary-General]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Railways).

(3) Hundred and seventy-second Report on paragraph 14(ii) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Customs duties—Remissions and Abondonments of Customs Revenue —Imports of Ethyl Alcohol.

(4) Hundred and seventy-third Report on paragraph 34 of the Report on the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73 Union Government (Civil) relating to Directorate of Advertsting and Visual Publicity (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting).

(5) Hundred and seventy-sixth Report on Corporation Tax--National and Grindlays Bank Limited.

12.07 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SQ NO 95. DATED 24.2.75 RE DEVELOPMENT UNDER NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLAN AROUND DELHI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95, dated 24th February 1975 on Development under the National Capital Region Plan Around Delhi and I regret to state that an omission has occurred therein

In the Rajasthan sub-region, besides Alwar town already mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Statement, the town of Khairtal also is to be included as one of the towns to be developed.

I may also clarify that the number of regional towns identified in the National Capital Regional Plan as having excellent growth potential will be 17 besides Narela which is in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The position about the actual number of priority towns identified in the National Capital Regional Plan had to be checked with reference to the various criteria adopted for selection of the priority towns as the position was not explicitly stated in the Plan. This required a detailed examination of the Regional Plan prepared for the National Capital Region. The statement correcting the answer could not, therefore, be made within 7 days from the date of answer to the question

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. BURNING OF HOUSES AND KILLING OF HARIJANS IN GHAZIPUR, U.P.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Sir, according to information received from the State authorities of Uttar Pradesh, Ram Chandra Rai and Mangla Rai, two Bhumihars of Village Sherpur in Ghazipur District, were assaulted and killed by some persons on the night of 26th April, 1975, while they were sleeping out. The assailants about 12 in number were armed with axes and had also fired gun shots. On the morning of 27th April, 1975, the Bhumihars caught hold of two Harijans, Radhey Shyam and Banarsi on suspicion of their involvement in the above killing and beat them to death. Thereafter, a mob of about 400 to 500 Bhumihars surrounded the Harijan basti in the village and set it on fire at about 7-30 a.m. The Harijans families ran out of the basti. Some of the Harijans were also beaten by the Bhumihars. Most of the belongings and grains of the Harijans were destroyed in the fire. 16 heads of cattle also perished. In all, 241 houses of Harijans were destroyed, affecting about 1550 persons

On receipt of information, the Police of P. S Mohammadabad and Bhanwarkot rushed to the spot and rescued the Harijans from further attack by the Bhumihars. The women and children were taken to safe places under police protection About 15 Harijans were treated in hospital for injuries received by them The District Magistrate and Supdt of Police Ghazipur also reached the spot along with platoon of the PAC at 10 30 a m The situation was brought under control

Two cases have been registered at P S Bhanwarkot reg these incidents In criminal case No 46/75 registered under Section 147/148/149/302 IPC regarding the murder of the 2 Bhumihars one accused Harijan, Shiv Nath has been arrested In the second criminal case No 47/75 registered under Sections 147|148|149 307|302 395|429|436 IPC regarding the murder of the 2 Harijans and the arson which followed 29 accused persons have been arrested Investigations in both the cases by the Crime Branch are in progress The DIG In-Charge of Special Enquiry and Harijan Cell and the Superintendent of Police In-Charge of Special Branch Intelligence from Lucknow have also visited the area and made enquiries Ad equate police force has been posted in the area to maintain peace

Relief arrangements were immediately made by the local authorities for the distribution of utensils flour and vegetables and cooking oil among the Harijans Cash relief has also been distributed among the affected families So far Rs 20 000/- have been spent Distribution of cloth and housing subsidy is also being arranged to rehabilitate the families According to latest information, the relief amount has come to Rs 35,000/- In addition Rs 50,000/- given from Chief Minister's distress relief fund to augment relief measures Arrangements also made for purchase of controlled cloth worth Rs 16,000/- for distribution

Government deeply regret this tragic incident resulting in the death of 4 persons and considerable damage to the Harijan basti We are in touch with the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding further steps taken to ensure that the culprits are promptly brought to book and adequate relief ir provided to the victims.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय सरजू पांडेय जी आप बैठिए यह उस दिन भी आ ने कहा था । तो बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी मे इस पर बात हुई थी । इसके ऊपर बहस के लिए समय रखा हुआ है ।

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Mr Speaker Sir I think, the hon Members are referring to a discussion on matters relating to untouchability The position is that we are bringing before the House an Untouchability Offences Bill That will give an occasion to Members to discuss this matter We have to choose either the discussion now or the taking up the Bill

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I Will see the proceedings I think we will go according to the decisions taken by the Business Advisory Committee and we will disuss it

Please do not say anything Unless permitted I have not permitted anybody

Nothing will be taken today except the Finance Bill That day we had very categorically accepted that today the whole time will be taken for discussion on the Finance Bill and we will finish this Still you get up I fail to understand that

What are you doing? I am not calling anybody Nobody is being called

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स के बारे में 377 का नोटिस दिया है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कुछ नहीं, आज किसी भी चीज का नोटिस नहीं लिया जायगा ।

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Fifty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move.

"That the House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd May, 1975."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to make a small submission, that on Friday, when I announced the business of the House, by a slight omission, I forgot to mention two small Bills, which were already in the List of Business during this session, but removed because of Demands for Grands. Those items are: All India Services (Amendment) Bill, Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill. Those will be included in the List of Business.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you, I am not going to ask you anything about what happened in a Committee.

No observations at all. Why I should make observations? What observations do you expect?

I am not calling anybody. I am not prepared for that. I tell you finally, I am not prepared for that today. I have passed on to the next item.

12.18 hrs.

COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee. I tell you that I never approve of this practice that you follow every day After all, you should get up with my permission. You get up without any information or without any notice. I am sorry I cannot allow that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not keeping my ears on your side. I have not called you.

The Half-an-hour discussion fixed for to-day will be postponed and the whole time will be taken for the Finance Bill because the Finance Bill must be passed to-day.

At what time will the Minister reply to the Bill?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall reply at 2 O' clock.

MR. SPEAKER: And then, clause by clause will be taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let the half-an-hour discussion be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we shall take it up tomorrow.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.5.75,

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.33 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1975—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we may resume further discussion on the Finance Bill. Shri Paimuli. He is not here. Dr. Katiar.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वित्त विधेयक, 1975 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। साथ ही इस विधेयक की कुछ धाराओं पर अपने विचार भी प्रकट करना चाहूंगा।

चैप्टर (3) मे सीधे करो के सेक्शन (10) मे जो संशोधन किए गए हैं वह पहले सब-क्लाज (2), क्लाज (5) मे कुछ इस प्रकार के शब्द थे" वह स्वय, उनकी पत्नी अथवा पति तथा बच्चे"। इन शब्दो के स्थान पर "स्वय तथा उस का परिवार" इस प्रकार के संशोधन से करदाताओ को बहुत ही सहूलियत मिलेगी। चूंकि करदाताओ के माता पिता और भाई बहन उन पर निर्भर रहते हैं। उन्हें भी अब कर देने मे थोडी छूट मिल सकेगी। यह संशोधन बडा ही आवश्यक था और इस समय यह जो संशोधन लाया गया है इस के लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं।

ऐसे ही वित्त मंत्री जी और भी बधाई के पात्र हैं क्योंकि उन्होने सेक्शन 32 मे संशोधन कर बाहर की मोटरों का जो भी उपयोग कम्पनी वाले या व्यक्तिगत रूप से कुछ लोग कर रहे हैं, उन्होने अगर 28 फरवरी 1975 से पहले वह मोटरें मगा ली हैं तब तो उन्हें छूट मिल सकेगी लेकिन 28 फरवरी 1975 के बाद जो भी विदेशी बनी हुई मोटरें होंगी व्यापार के काम में या निजी काम में लाने के लिए उन को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी।

इसी प्रकार वित्त मंत्री जी ने सेक्शन 40-ए में संशोधन करने में बहुत ही सूझ बूझ से काम लिया है। आप देखते होंगे कि करीब करीब रोज ही समाचार पत्रों में प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनीज की डिपाजिट्स की मांग कर रही है। यह डिपाजिट्स शायद लाखों और करोड़ो की संख्या में पहुंच जाते हैं। यह डिपाजिट्स वे लोग रिजर्व फंड के रूप में रख लिया करते हैं। क्योंकि उन्हें डिपाजिट्स द्वारा बनाये गए रिजर्व फंड पर पंद्रह प्रतिशत की छूट दी गई थी। वह छूट अब नही मिल सकेगी। हम नही चाहते कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक को छोड़ कर कोई भी दूसरी कम्पनियां... (व्यवधान)...को डिपाजिट्स लेने का अधिकार हो। जब तक यह अधिकार है तब तक उन्हे उस पर कर देना होगा।

इसी प्रकार देश में जब अन्न की कमी है, दूध की कमी है, लाइव-स्टाक की कमी है, तो हम लाइव-स्टाक, पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग और डेयरी फार्मिंग को बढावा देना भी आवश्यक मानते हैं। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस व्यापार से अगर दस हजार रूपए की शुद्ध कमाई होती है तो उन को इनकम टैक्स नही लगेगा। इस से शायद एक्सपोर्ट कर के कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा की आमदनी भी हो सकेगी। मैं समझता हूं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह एक अच्छा कदम बढ़ाया है। इस कदम से लाइव-स्टाक पोल्ट्री तथा डेयरी फार्मिंग की इंडस्ट्री बढेगी।

श्री सुब्रमनयम जी नें जिस भी विभाग का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया उसमें बडी कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य किया है चाहे वह ऐग्री-कल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का काम रहा, हो, चाहे इंडस्ट्रीयजल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट का काम रहा हो, लेकिन जब वह वित्त मंत्री बने तो उन्होंने इस विभाग में भी काफी सूझबूझ से काम लिया। इस में जो भी छूटें दी हैं वह छूटें बडी समझदारी से दी गई हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि "वांचू कमेटी" ने सिफारिश की थी कि हमारे जो

[डा० कैलास]

बड़े करदाता हैं उन को पकड़ने में हमारे अधिकारी कम समय दे सकते हैं क्योंकि 6 हजार से 12 हजार के बीच के करदाता की इतनी बड़ी संख्या है कि इस संख्या मे काफी ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स की संख्या को काम करना पड़ता है। ऐसी दशा में वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस रकम को क्यो नही बढाया, 6 हजार तक ही लिमिट क्यो रखी ? इस में कोई संदेह नही कि जो बच्चे आगे पढना चाहते हैं, पोस्ट ग्रेज्यूएट ट्रेनिंग मे जाना चाहते हैं उन के लिए अवश्य छूट दी है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता था कि अगर 6 हजार की लिमिट को बे दस हजार की लिमिट पर ले जाते तो क्या ही अच्छा होता ? इससे काफी संख्या मे इनकम टैक्स अफसर बड़े कार्य मे लग जाते।

अगर यह भी उन्हें मंजूर नही है तो मैं आप के सामने इस फाइनेंस बिल के पेज 44 से पढ कर बताना चाहता हू कि 6000 से 10000 वालो पर कितना बोझा पड़ा है।

Rate of income-tax.

"(2) where the total income exceeds Rs 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000—12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000."

मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना हैं कि जब आज की महगाई मे एक हजार रुपए की आमदनी वाला बड़ी मुश्किल से अपना परिवार चला सकता है तो फिर वह 12 परसेंट इनकम टैक्स किस प्रकार दे सकेगा। यदि 12 परसेंट के बजाये वे 5 परसेन्ट टैक्स कर देंगे तो उसे अर्थात् करदाता को भी यह अहसास रहेगा कि देश के हित के लिए उसे कुछ इनकम टैक्स देना है और साथ ही अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण भी वह ठीक प्रकार से कर सकेगा। इसी प्रकार से यह है :

"Where the total income exceeds Rs 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000."

इसमें 480 रुपए तो उसे देने ही होंगे। क्योंकि 12 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से 480 रुपए आते ही हैं। उसके अलावा 15 परसेन्ट का इनकम टैक्स और देना पड़ेगा। तो आज के जमाने मे 15 हजार की इनकम वालो को इस प्रकार से मान लेना कि वह 480 प्लस 15 परसेन्ट इनकम टैक्स दे सकेगा, मैं समझता हूं यह रियलिटी से कुछ दूर है। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जैसे कुशल प्रशासक, देश की नब्ज को पहचानने वाले और देश मे खुशहाली लाने वाले व्यक्ति भी इस बात को क्यो नही पकड पाये, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आया। वे क्यो इस प्रकार का दुराग्रह कर रहे हैं, या सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं, मैं नही कह सकता, लेकिन अच्छा होता यदि इस बात को देखकर वे उन करदाताओ को राहत देते जिन करदाताओ से वे आशा करते हैं कि वे काला धन आगे नही बढ़ाना चाहते। इतनी छोटी आमदनी वालो पर वित्त मंत्री अवश्य ध्यान दे तथा उनसे सिर्फ 10 परसेन्ट ही कर ले।

काले धन को हटाने के लिए इस फाइनेंस बिल और जनरल बजट मे जो कार्यवाही की गई है, मैं मानता हू, उससे काला धन काफी कम होता चला जा रहा है। फिर भी आपकी उन कम्पनियो पर पूरा ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा जिनका इस देश से कोई सम्बन्ध नही है। मैं उन कम्पनियो की बात कर रहा हू जो विदेशी कम्पनियो यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं जैसे कोका कोला कितना ही धन यहां से बाहर भेज सकती है या हिन्दुस्तान लीवर कितना कितना ही रुपया यहां से बाहर ले जाती है। यदि उन कम्पनियों को इस बात के लिए छोड दिया जाये कि इसका इन्टरनेशनल रिपकरकशन क्या होगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं इसका कोई भी रिपरकशन होने वाला नहीं है। जब यह देश विकास की ओर अग्रसर

हो रहा है तो यह विदेशी कम्पनियां वर्षों से इस देश का शोषण कर रही हैं। हो सकता है देश के उत्पादन में कुछ मदद कर रही हों पर अब उन पर अंकुश और ज्यादा आना चाहिए। लेकिन उन पर कुछ न कुछ बन्धन हमें डालने होंगे और अगर इस प्रकार के बन्धन डाले गए और उन के जो एजेंट्स और होलसेल एजेंट्स हैं वे जो ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं उन पर भी ज्यादा असर हो सकेगा, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। 10 वें शेड्यूल के सेक्शन 40(ए) (8) में जो चीजें डाली गई उस से काफी राहत मिलगी। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस शेड्यूल को विस्तृत बनाया गया है, मैं जो समझा करता था कि डवलपमेंट रिबेट, जो देश की प्रगति की निशानी है, उस को भी अब इस में शामिल किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस ओर ठीक ठीक ध्यान दिया है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के 40 लाख कर्मचारी पिछले 16 दिनों से इसलिए हड़ताल कर रहे हैं कि उन को केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों के बराबर डी० ए० मिलना चाहिए। जैसा अखबारों में छपा है वित्त मंत्री जी ने सारे देश के अन्दर एकसा डी० ए० हो जाय और एक प्रकार की यूनीफार्म वेज पौलिसी बना सकें इस तरह की विचारधारा प्रकट की है, यह अच्छी बात है। आज तक का अनुभव यह रहा है कि जब भी कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते थे तो कोई भी मंत्री, या मुख्य मंत्री हड़ताली कर्मचारियों से बात करने को तैयार नहीं होता था। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री हड़तालियों से बात कर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह उन का भी दुख दर्द दूर हो। मैं केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं इस को सहानुभूति से देख कर राज्य सरकार की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन को समझते हुए, कुछ न कुछ इस तरह का रास्ता निकालें कि भविष्य में जब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए डी० ए० बढ़ावें तो वह सारे देश के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की तालमेल मुख्य मंत्रियों की और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों की हो जाना चाहिए। यह कठिनाइयां सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र में आयी हों, ऐसा नहीं है। सारे ही प्रांतों में इस की प्रतिक्रिया होती रही है और उन के लिए एक सर दर्द बन जाता है। वित्त मंत्री जी की जो अच्छी विचार धारा है कि भविष्य में जब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का साइंटिफिक ढंग से डी० ए० बढ़े, जो तरीका कि आप ने बता रखा है, तो देश के राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों का भी उस में हिस्सा राज्य सरकार का क्या रहेगा, यह बहुत ही अच्छी विचारधारा है, और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जल्दी स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारों का उस में कितना हिस्सा रहेगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना हिस्सा रहेगा जिस से देश में उत्पादन शक्ति बढ़ाने वाले कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की वजह से देश का उत्पादन कम न होने पाय। जिस प्रकार वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने और विभागों को हमेशा बड़ी ही सफलता के साथ आगे बढ़ाया है, इस विभाग को भी सफलता के साथ आगे ले जायेंगे ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

अध्यक्ष जी, 1970–71 से 1974–75 तक के प्रत्यक्ष वर्ष कितने कर डाल गए थे आंकड़े मैं ने लाइब्रेरी से मंगाये हैं, वह अभी तक मेरे पास नहीं आ सके हैं, लेकिन इतना स्पष्ट है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने या कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमेशा देश हित को प्रथम स्थान दिया है। यह साल चुनाव का साल है, फिर भी सरकार ने यह नहीं देखा कि कांग्रेस सरकार पर दोषारोपण होगा या नहीं होगा। उन्होंने इस दोष को अपने सर पर लेते हुए कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमेशा देश का कल्याण किस प्रकार हो सके, देश किस प्रकार सदा प्रगति पथ पर चल सके इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हर साल टैक्सेशन की रकम को आगे ही बढ़ाते चले गए हैं। इलेक्शन इयर में हमेशा सोचा जाता है कि कम से कम कर डाले जायें। लेकिन वित्त

[डा० कैलास]

मंत्री जी, जो चाहते हैं कि देश का निर्यात हो, सेवी से हो, यहा से गरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो, उन्होंने पिछले सालो से भी इस साल ज्यादा कर डाले हैं। जाहिर है कि देश की जनता ने उन करो को सहर्ष स्वीकार किया है। इस का अर्थ यह हो जाता है कि ..ब र ज्यो मे संविद सरकारे थी, खिचडी सरकारे थी, और आज की नगरपालिकाये, महानगरपालिकायें जो कांग्रेस के हाथ मे नही है, वह टैक्स लगाने मे डरती हैं क्यो कि वह वोट से ही सदा सम्बन्ध रखना चाहती हैं उन्होने हमेशा अपनी राजनैतिक सस्था को ज्यादा महत्व दिया है जिसका परिणाम .ह .हा है कि उन्होने म्युनिसिपैलिटी या कोरपोरेशन्स का ध्यान नही रखा कि अधिक से अधिक सुविधाये कैसे नागरिको को दे पायेंगे। इतना ही फर्क है कांग्रेस सरकार मे और अन्य पार्टियो की सरकारो मे। देश की प्रगति पथ पर ले जाना ही इस सरकार का ध्येय रहा है, और आगे भी रहेगा, और मैं मानता हू कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुशल हाथो मे हमारा 1974–75 का वर्ष .डा ही मगलमय रहने वाला है। इस नाते मैं उ को फिर बधाई देता हू। लेकिन यह जरूर कहूगा कि अगर लिमिट 6,000 रु० से ऊपर नही बढ़ा रहे हैं तो कम से कम कारण हमे समझा दे ताकि हम लोगों को समझा सके। अभी हम किसी व्यक्ति को नही समझा सकते कि लिमिट क्यो नही बढायी जा रही है। आई० टी० ओ० भी कहते हैं कि छोटे छोटे केसेज मे हम फसे रहते हैं, बडे लोगो को पकड नही सकते, जिस की वजह से वे रिकवरी बढ़ाने मे सहायता नहीं कर सकते। तो कृपा कर के हमे समझा दे जिस से हम जनता को बता सकें कि हम 7,500 से 12,000 रु० तक करो की छूट क्यो नही दे सकते। मैं बजट विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू।

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Your party's time is only five minutes. I hope will keep this in mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I will.

While speaking on the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister has indicated that tax reliefs will be to the tune of Rs 33 crores. What is of significance is not merely the quantum of taxation relief, but the breakup of it into various categories. When we come to the breakup of this relief into various categories, we find that the neglected sections of society will not be able to benefit much by the tax relief of Rs 33 crores offered by the Finance Minister

While considering the Budget and also the Finance Bill, we will have to place in the background four important elements: first, the inadequate rate of growth, second the decline in per capita income, third the submerging of 67 per cent of our population below the poverty-line and lastly, the inflationary pressure on our economy despite some of the relaxations indicated As far as taxation is concerned one aspect of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee seems to have been accepted by Government Already earlier, the maximum marginal taxation rate was reduced from 97 75 per cent to 77 per cent, probably with the perspective that if tax evasion is to be checked in tune with the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, the higher rate of taxation should be brought down In the tune with this, this particular recommendation was accepted My plea with the hon Finance Minister would be that just as he has accepted one particular aspect of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, he should apply the same logic and try to rationalise the tax structure as far as the lower income brackets are concerned. I am constrained to remark that as far as the other brackets are concerned Rs 6,000, Rs. 7,500, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 12,600, Rs. 15,000 and Rs 20,000, the same type of rational structure is not being applied. Therefore, there should be a rational revision of the entire tax structure I hope the Finance Minis-

ter will take note of this particular aspect.

I do not want to repeat some of the suggestions which we have been making ad nauseam from time to time from this forum. We have always been told by all the successive Finance Ministers that there exists a parallel economy in the country, the black money economy. We did expect that the Finance Minister would not merely tinker with the problem, but would try and take some radical measures to unearth black money or at least put the major portion of it out of circulation.

And in this context repeatedly we have pointed out from both sections of this House that an effective measure of demonetisation is absolutely essential, I do not want to spell out various constructive suggestions regarding demonetisation which I have already made at an earlier stage. But I can very well say that on the eve of elections, demonetisation is never introduced because on the eve of election, the Government would like to put premium on the black money and would not like to unearth it and so far as I understand, they are embarrassed in introducing demonetisation on the eve of the Gujarat elections. But I hope and trust that in the future, at least when you consider the proposition of demonetisation of the currency it will not be undertaken in a halting manner, in the manner in which it was undertaken in 1946 when practically 76 per cent of the currency were left out of the demonetisation and if you take up that particular step in a halting manner, it will not be able to unearth black money and I hope it will be done in an effective manner.

Sir, I would like to say a word about some of the aspects regarding the priority in our entire development. Sir, I come from a region where the question of sugar production is important and the problems relating to sugar are also posing a number of difficulties, not only in terms of economy but in terms of allocation of resources. Sir, here, I find that unfortunately our entire approach to the problem of priority is going wrong. For instance, in planning our production—agricultural production—we have forgotten the most important aspect that what people need today is the essential commodities like food grains. On the contrary wherever there is clash between the priority for sugar and priority for food grains, we always find that priority is given to sugar production and in this particular aspect priority will have to be revised and priority will have to be completely shifted. I do not want to go into details but I would like to make a reference on important aspect, that is regarding cotton cultivation. As far as cotton cultivation is concerned, here again the financial aspect is of great importance In a State like Maharashtra, a progressive experiment of monopoly procurement of cotton was undertaken. It is no doubt a progressive measure, if it is effectively implemented. On the one hand, the competition can be completely eleminated and the small cotton cultivators can be assured of a fair price for the cotton produced and at the same time through this constructive device the credits that have been averse to the cultivators can also be recovered From that context, you did the most progressive scheme But there are so many loopholes in the scheme Obviously you cannot have the oasis of the monopoly procurement of cotton in selected regions whereas the cotton cultivators will be left open to free competition in all the regions and areas round about the State in which the monopoly procurement in undertaken. And therefore it is very necessary that the monopoly procurement scheme should be extended to national level and at the same time in order to implement the scheme effectively and specialy to protect the small cotton cultivators, more financial help should be available, more credit should be available for small cultivators and if the Cotton Corporation is able to do that and they are able to purchase greater quantities of cotton in terms of fair price for cotton, in the interest of the State, the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

small cultivators may also be completely protected. There was a problem of wages that was referred to by a number of speakers in this House. My friend, Mr. Salve, referred to the imperative need of linking productivity with wages. Apparently these a particular slogan apears to be a very sound slogan. But I want to warn the House that it is an irrational attitude to link up wages entirely with productivity because very often we find that labour power is an important power that enters into the production phenomenon and it is not the only factor but there are elements extraneous to labour power. They are responsible for bringing out the production—sometimes the availability of raw material, sometimes mismanagement of the various profiteers. They are responsible for bringing down the production even when the labour power has fulfilled the requisite condition. And, therefore, it is very dangerous to link up wages with the production which can be one of the factors. It cannot necessarily be a single factor with which the wages should be linked up.

I would like to say a word about the public sector financial institutions. Some of the financial institutions were nationalised. One of the welcome prospects at this stage in this State was that the small entrepreneurs—neglected section of the society of the small agriculturists—will be protected. They will be offered more credit, small scale industries—will be built up and the infrastructure of the small scale industries will be built up in the country and on the one side it will be able to build effectively a decentralised economy in the country and at the same time the problem of rural unemployment can be avoided, can be solved and at the same time backward areas can be built up. Unfortunately, there are a number of lacunae in this particular policy. In spite of the circular sent by the Finance Ministry that concessional rates will be available from the banks for credit facilities extended to backward areas, in the case of a number of small-scale industries like cashew processing in coastal areas, we find this particular credit facility is not available. These lacunae in the credit policy will have to be removed. The financial institutions have to build up a pattern of a new administration in this country.

There are many persons who are out to destroy the public sector institutions. If you go through the performance of some of the public sector undertakings, it can be established that everything is not wrong with them. For instance, the Shipping Corporation of India made profits to the tune of Rs. 24 crores in 1973-74 as compared to Rs. 13 crores earlier. No doubt in certain sectors of public sector, more efficiency and more profitability are being ensured. But some sectors seem to be lagging behind. We must ensure that the efficiency and profitability of the public sector grow. This can be done by improving and sharpening the image of the public sector institutions. Unfortunately, in some of the nationalised banks, there is a considerable amount of corruption. If those who have a commitment to build up an effective public sector, reveal these mal-practices on the floor of the House, they do not do it with the objective of denigrating the image of the public sector but only to expose those malpractices so that the public sector institutions can be improved. Once that is done, the gains of the public sector can be ploughed back for further expansion and better welfare activities. Unfortunately, whenever we raise this issue, the Finance Minister thinks that the image of the public sector institutions gets destroyed On the contrary, they should come forward with a confirmation of this and try to punish the elements who are responsible for this.

Coming to the controversy regarding the national sector, though I am a socialist. I do not want to adopt a doctrinaire attitude. I do not understand why our CPI friends are attacking it in season and out of season. In the joint sector proposedad by Tatas, Mr. Tata said that joint sector means, "we

would like to have the finances from the public sector institutions and we would like to provide the professional management". Actually the national sector is an advance over the joint sector. Those of us who are interested in improving the production pattern in the country and ensuring its equitable distribution, should not adopt a doctrinaire attitude. I fully welcome and defend the formation of the national sector, which must be made more efficient. What is wrong if we try to have the share of the people in the public sector, thereby improving its finances, profits and efficacy? I welcome the national sector in the perspective of the background I have put forth.

The strike by 4 lakh employees of Maharashtra Government is going on for the last 18 days. The Union Government is very much involved in this because the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has repeatedly said, "We are in touch with the Union Finance Ministry: If they are able to give us the necessary central assistance, probably some via media can be found." Sir, in six to seven States there is a parity between the DA that is paid to the State Government employees and the DA that is paid to the Central Government employees. But in Maharashtra that parity does not exist. I hope, the Centre would accede to this particular demand of parity in DA. And through you, I would urge the Finance Minister—as you have already directed in your own gentle way that he should make a statement on this particular problem—to make a categorical statement on this issue during this very debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prasada Rao.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Angole): I appreciate the laudable efforts made by the Ministry in formulating Budget proposals keeping in view all the country's resources and needs and also to keep the burden to the minimum on the vulnerable sections of society. Steps taken by the Ministry like credit squeeze, stepping up anti-smuggling activities and several other steps have yielded results in arresting the galloping price rise—not only arresting the price rise but also bringing down the prices though slowly and gradually—thus creating confidence in the people of the country.

Sir, as far as the proposals are concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister through you one important proposal. They have revised from this year the system of compound duty on khandsari sugar mills. Up till now, the system was to levy this duty only on the working machinery and not on the installed capacity, because some of the machinery they have to keep in spare which they can use in emergency, The revised levy will be applicable on the centrifugal pumps which will be kept in spare for use only when there is emergency or other pumps fail. So, I would request the Minister to continue to levy only on the working machinery and not on the installed capacity.

Specially mentioning about export performance, we notice that though our export has gone up as against the envisaged growth rate of 7.8 per cent to 12 to 13 per cent, still we are left with an adverse trade balance of nearly Rs. 500 crores, as per the Commerce Ministry's Report. Unless we balance the import and export trade and do away with this advese trade balance, we will not be able to stabilise the economy of this country. Up till now, the measures which we have adopted for the export promotion activities—sending out trade delegations, making out market surveys and exploration through privates and State agencies—have yielded some good results in our exports, but this is inadequate to the needs of the country. I would request that adequate steps should be taken to increase our exports to a reasonable level so that we may be able to meet our export-import imbalance. Already we have

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

cut short most, or in fact all, of our non-essential imports and we have come to a stage when we cannot cut down any more of our imports. Unfortunately, in spite of being a predominantly agricultural country, we are forced to import agricultural produce like foodgrains. We have to make up on this front by stepping up agricultural production, and thus put a stop to the import of any agricultural produce, which we would be able to produce in our country, if only we make enough effort and give proper support price and good advice to the agriculturists.

Instead of depending only on export promotion work on survey teams and delegations of private and public sector agencies, this work should be entrusted to our Commercial Attaches in our embassies abroad. In the field of export promotion we have to keep pace with the changing trends in the world trade and the changing political situations. We cannot depend only on traditional items and traditional markets We have to be in search of new markets to which new items can be exported. If we strengthen our Commercial Attaches in every country, we can entrust this work of export promotion to them. They can find new markets and indicate to our Government the changing patterns and trends prevailing in those countries. In that case, I think we will be able to do a bit better in this field.

Coming to agriculture, I think we are having double standards, so far as agriculture is concerned. When we find that we are in a situation where we have to import agricultural produce from outside, we encourage our agriculturists to produce more. But when the agriculturists rise up to the occasion and produce more, when we become selfsufficient in that product, we forget him, neglect him and leave him to the private traders to fleece him like vultures. We have to guarantee a minimum squeeze price to the agriculturist well in advance of the season and if the prices fall below that level, Government should purchase it at that price. Of course, when the prices go up, the price control is there. Similarly, when the prices fall down, the Government should come forward to purchase at a minimum fair price. This will ensure the stability of the personal economy of the agriculturist and he will be enthused to produce more and more at a time of need, as he is doing now. Now what is happening is that because of the propaganda by the agricultural department, the farmer produces more. As long as there is shortage of that product in the country, the prices are up and the farmer is happy. The produce is taken over by the Government at the controlled price. But when the price goes down, the Government do not bother to help the agriculturist by purchasing his produce at the minimum price or the support price which the Government themselves think is reasonable.

This is the attitude of the Government which we are witnessing in the case of several commodities, especially cotton, jute, tobacco and other commercial crops, even though their increased production will either bring us more foreign exchange or reduce the drain of our foreign exchange. The agriculturist is given a rosy picture and promised a better price. But when he goes to the market, all of a sudden he finds that the price has fallen and the Government do not come to his rescue.

Take the case of cotton. We are importing cotton for the last several years. For several years we have been making efforts to make the country self-sufficient in cotton as also in foodgrains, and the agriculturist has responded, and he is producing more and more, gradually decreasing the import bill of cotton. This year the total cotton produced will be equal to our requirements in quantity, though not in quality. We have come to such a position when we are self-sufficient in cotton. The farmer's fault is that he has produced a little more

of long staple cotton this year. This he did under the advice and the encouragement of the Agriculture Ministry.

13 hrs.

After the production stage is over, when the question of marketing comes, the matter is entrusted to the Commerce Ministry and the Cotton Corporation. And this Corporation, which we have established with public funds, is playing the role of supporting only the millowners and not the agriculturists. When prices go up, this Corporation buys cotton at a lower price from the agriculturists and delivers it at a subsidised price to the millowners, and when the prices go down, it does not enter the market at all. If at all, after long hesitation, it enters the market, it says it will buy at the market price and not at a fair price which is accepted even by the Government or the Ministry.

Let me read out a small portion of the Commerce Ministry's Report about this Corporation's functioning:

> "Though the Corporation, before March, 1974, was selling its stocks to any buyer who was prepared to pay its price, since April, 1974, it has been following the policy of selling its stocks only to the user mills at fixed prices irrespective of the ruling market prices. Under this scheme of sale by tenders, the Corporation, from May, 1974, released by tender on an average 25,000 to 30,000 bales to actual user mills at its cost plus service charges."

—This is important—

> "The prices at which the Corpoation sold its cotton during the lean period were lower than the prevailing market prices to the extent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per kandy."

Thus, when prices had gone up, they supported the mills. This year the picture has changed and the cotton grower is in distress. He has spent double this year to produce cotton, and the market rate has gone down by 50 per cent. Even so, the Corporation is not coming to his rescue. It does not want to buy at a higher price. It says it will buy at a lower price afterwards, and if it buys when the prices go up, it will deliver the cotton to the millowners as it did last year at the price at which it bought, and not at the market price. This is the discrimination which it is showing in favour of the millowners and against the growers.

Moreover, out of the funds that were allowed by the Finance Ministry for the purchase of cotton, only one-tenth of one-fifteenth was put at the disposal of the Corporation. Only half of the funds were kept at its disposal when prices have gone down.

Even with these funds they were not inclined to do what they could do.

The millowners are not only protected by the Cotton Corporation, but they are also protected by the Government by not allowing the export of cotton. Though the Minister made a promise that he was going to allow exports, up till now nothing has come about. Unless the Government thinks over the matter a little more seriously and buys cotton at a fair price from the growers, we will see in cotton next year what is happening in jute this year. This year jute production has gone down because the jute producers were not paid a remunerative price last year. The same trend we will see in cotton next year and again we may be forced to import a larger quantity of cotton next year, draining our foreign exchange.

श्री० एस० एस० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने बिल विधेयक पर बहस का उत्तर देते हुए 33 करोड रुपये के कंसेशन दिये हैं। एक कंसेशन उन्होंने खण्डसारी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में दिया है, क्योंकि खण्डसारी इंडस्ट्री पर कंपाउन्ड लैवी हटाने

[श्री० एस० एस० सक्सेना]

के सम्बन्ध में सदन में बड़ा क्रीटिसिज्म हुआ था। शायद मंत्री महोदय को मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने जिस नई व्यवस्था की घोषणा की है, उसके अन्तर्गत कोई भी खण्डसारी उत्पादक अब कप०उन्ड लैवी के लिए अप्ट नहीं करेगा। उन्होंने स्टैंडर्ड लैवी या कपाउन्ड लैवी देने के सम्बन्ध में चोआइस दी है। उन्होंने कपाउन्ड लैवी वाले पर दो कंडीशन्स लगाई हैं।

एक तो यह कि जो यूनिट सल्फीटेशन प्रासेस से काम करते हैं, उन पर पहले की तुलना में ढाई गुना एक्साइज ड्यूटी कपाउन्ड लैवी लेने में हो जायगी और बाकी यूनिटों पर दुगनी ड्यूटी कपाउन्ड लैवी में हो जाएगी। खण्डसारी के यूनिट बरसात में गन्ना न आ सकने के या और कुछ कारणों से अपना क्रशिंग बन्द कर देते हैं। अब तक यह होता रहा है कि उस स्थिति में उनके क्रसर को सील कर दिया जाता था और जितने दिन वे सिक रहते थे उस समय उन पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगती थी। मंत्री महोदय ने अब दूसरी कंडीशन यह लगाई है कि अब उनको क्रशिंग शुरू होने से खत्म होने तक पूरी ड्यूटी देनी पड़ेगी चाहे इस बीच में कितने ही दिन बन्द क्यों न रहे।

28-2-74 के पार साल के बजट पेश होने तक खण्डसारी की औसत मशीन पर हर हफ्ते 1180 रू० ड्यूटी पड़ती थी। 3 मई को सप्लीमैंटरी बजट में उसको दुगना कर दिया गया। अब 12 माह के अन्दर उस ड्यूटी को बढ़ाकर ढाई गुना कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार कपाउन्ड लैवी के लिए अप्ट वाले खण्डसारी उत्पादकों पर ड्यूटी 5 गुना की जा रही है। क्या कोई भी इंडस्ट्री, विशेषकर खण्डसारी जैसी गरीब इंडस्ट्री 5 गुना ड्यूटी दे सकती है। अब कोई भी खण्डसारी उत्पादक कपाउन्ड लैवी के लिए अप्ट करेगा नहीं। सब मजबूरन स्टैंडर्ड लैवी आयेंगे। स्टैन्डर्ड लैवी में प्रोडक्शन के हिसाब से ड्यूटी पड़ती है, जो कि फी बोरा खण्डसारी उत्पादन पर 50 रुपये पड़ती है। अब लोग 100 बोरे खण्डसारी प्रोड्यूस करेंगे और 10 बोरे छिपा लेंगे। वे 90 बोरे का 10 रुपये फी बोरा के हिसाब से इंस्पेक्टर को रिश्वत दे देंगे, जो कि केवल 900 रुपये होगा। इस प्रकार वे 3600 रुपये बचा लेंगे। क्या सरकार चाहती है कि लोग बईमानी करें? अभी तक खण्डसारी इंडस्ट्री एक ओनेस्ट इंडस्ट्री रही है। पर यह असम्भव है कि वह इंडस्ट्री 5 गुना ड्यूटी दे सके।

इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिएमें कि यू० पी० में इस इंडस्ट्री पर इस सीजन से परचेज टैक्स चौगुना कर दिया गया है, जिसका इस इंडस्ट्री पर हैवी बर्डन पड़ गया है। डिसलेट प्रोडक्शन होगा उस पर 25 परसेंट लेवी लगा दी गई है। एक बोरे के दाम 235 रुपये सरकार से दिए जायेंगे। जब कि बाजार भाव 400 रुपये बोरा है। इस प्रकार खण्डसारी वालों को 165 रुपये फी बोरा नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर सरकार इस इंडस्ट्री को मार डालना चाहती है, तो बशक मार डाले, लेकिन इससे सरकार को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। और करोंडो किसान और मजदूर भी इस के साथ मर जायेंगे।

वैकुयम पैन शुगर इंडस्ट्री इस इंडस्ट्री की दुश्मन है। जब तक खण्डसारी बाजार में रहती है, तब तक शुगर का भाव नहीं बढ़ पाता है। जब मई में खण्डसारी खत्म हो जाती है तो शुगर के भाव बहुत बढ़ जाते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को न मारा जाय। अगर सरकार कपाउन्ड लैवी अप्ट करने वालों पर ड्यूटी न बढ़ाये। पार साल इस ड्यूटी को दुगना किया गया था। वही रहने दिया जाये ड्यूटी को ज्यादा बढ़ाने से यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं चल पायेगी। इस इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री के लेसनलाइजेशन के बारे में मैं बारबार कह चुका हूं। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० सरकार की यह हिम्मत

नहीं है कि वह इस इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन कर सके। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ही सारे देश में इसका नैशनलाइजेशन करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान हमेशा बरबाद होते रहेंगे। आज गन्ना-किसान का करोड़ों रुपया मिल वालों पर बकाया है, जो अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में गन्ना किसान बहुत परेशान है।

अब शुगर लेबर की क्या हालत है। उसके वेजेज सबसे कम हैं। 27 फरवरी, 1975 के मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री, श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा, ने बताया कि कानपुर में टैक्साटाइल इंडस्ट्री के मिनिमम वेजेज 429 रुपये, सीमेंट उद्योग में लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री रेड्डी के एवार्ड के मुताबिक 430 रुपये, स्टील इंडस्ट्री में 432 रुपये, कोल इंडस्ट्री में 435 रुपये और शुगर इंडस्ट्री में केवल 212 रुपये मासिक है, यानी आधे हैं। जब हम लोगों ने यू० पी० में इस बारे में बहुत एजीटेशन किया तो यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ डीयरनेस एलाउन्स दिया। लेकिन वह वृद्धि डीयरनेस एलाउन्स के नाम पर की गई और अब उनके कुल वेजेज 301 रु० हैं। जो कि दूसरे उद्योगों में दिये जाने वाले वेजेज 435 रुपये से बहुत कम है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इस इंडस्ट्री के मजदूरों को न्याय दिलाना चाहिए।

यह इंडस्ट्री सीजनल है, इसमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों को केवल 4 महीने की तनख्वाह से साल भर गुजारा करना पड़ता है 150 प्रतिशत आफसीजन वेज की मांग अब तक स्वीकार नहीं हुई है। श्री रेड्डी केन्द्रीय लेबर मिनिस्टर ने 6 दिसम्बर, 1973 को यह दावा किया था कि इस बारे में वह जीघ्र एकट्री पारटाइट कान्फ्रेन्स बुलायेंगे और उसमें शुगर लेबर की मिनिमम वेज तय करेंगे। इस बात को दो साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

मैंने 1970 में फ्रीडम फाइटर्स (एप्रीशियेशन आफ सर्विसेज) बिल पेश किया था। हाउस ने उसका स्वागत किया था। आखिर में श्री के० सी० पन्त के कहने पर मैंने उस बिल को वापस ले लिया था। और तब उन्होंने वादा किया था कि वह उस बिल के प्राविजन्स को सरकारी एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर के द्वारा लागू करेंगे। उन्होंने कुछ बातों को लागू किया है, लेकिन बिल के प्राविजन्स की तुलना में वे बहुत अपर्याप्त हैं। आज हालत यह है कि सरकार फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को 200 रुपये की मासिक पेंशन देती है और शहीद की, विधवा या मां को, अगर वह जिन्दा हो तो, 100 रुपये देती है।

कानपुर की टैक्सटाइल मिल के मंगी को 429 रुपये और सीमेंट उद्योग में काम करने वाले मंगी को 430 रुपये न्यूनतम वेज मिलते हैं। लेकिन फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को सिर्फ 200 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं। जिस वक्त 1970 में यह बिल पेश हुआ था, उस वक्त की मंहगाई आंकड़ो के 100 बेस के हिसाब से आज महंगाई 175 है, यानी मंहगाई पौने दो गुना बढ़ गई है। लेकिन पैंसन की रकम वही 200 रुपये बनी हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के साथ मजाक न करे। मंत्री लोग उन्ही की कुरबानी की बदौलत आज गद्दी पर हैं। उन्ही की कुरबानियों के फलस्वरुप वे आज प्राइम-मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर हैं। 25 साल तक सरकार उनको भूली रही। मेरा बिल आने के बाद सरकार ने उन लोगों को याद किया और उनको कुछ दिया। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि उनके साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिए। वे किसी की भीख के भूखे नहीं है। वे सम्मान और इज्जत चाहते हैं। आपका फर्ज था कि आप उनका पता लगाते और उनको उचित पैंशन देते। यह न करके आपने उन्हें आवेदन पत्र देने पर मजबूर किया है। बहुत से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने इसे अपमानजनक, ह्यूमीलियेटिंग, समझ कर पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र नहीं दिया है।

[प्रो० एस० एन० सक्सेना]

हरेक मुल्क अपने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को सम्मान देता है। सरकार ने इन लोगों को क्या सम्मान दिया है। 100, 200 रुपये पेंशन। यह तो टुकड़े फेंकने के बराबर है। अब वे लोग बूढ़े हो चुके हैं और न ज्यादा से ज्यादा 10,15 साल तक जिन्दा रहेंगे, इसलिए उनको बुढ़ापे में कुछ सहूलियत देनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि उन लोगों को कम-से कम 500 रुपये पेंशन दी जाये, और मृतकों कि विडो और मदर को भी इतनी ही रकम दी जाये। उसका आधा न किया जाये, क्योंकि क्या किसी फ्रीडम फाइटर की विधवा या मां कम खाती है। सचाई यह हो चुकी है कि सरकार जो पेंशन देती है, उससे कुछ नहीं होता।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की एक कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी, जिसमें श्री रेड्डी स्वयं गये थे। उन लोगों ने वहां कुछ मांगें रखी थीं। पहली मांग यह है कि कम से कम पेंशन 500 रुपये रखी जाये और मृतक सेनानियों की विडो और मदर को और पुत्र या पुत्री को भी वही पेंशन दी जाये।

बीमार फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के लिये फ्री मैडिकल ट्रीटमेंट का इन्तजाम किया जाये, ताकि बुढ़ापे में उनकी दवादारू हो सके। इसके लिये उनके कार्ड बनाये जायें।

जिस तरह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन है, उसी तरह फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के बच्चों के लिये भी पोस्ट्स रिजर्व्ड रखी जायें।

अगर किसी फ्रीडम फाइटर के लड़के की शादी हो या कोई दूसरी कोई समस्या हो, तो उसको सम्मसम ग्रान्ट दी जाये। अगर कोई फ्रीडम फाइटर मकान बनाये या कोई बिजनेस स्टार्ट करे, तो उसके लिये लम्बे और ईजी टर्म्स पर लोन दिया जाये।

उन लोगों ने देश को आजाद कराया है। जिस तरह से सरकार उत्तम किसानों के लिये अवार्ड-वर्षण का आयोजन करती है, उसी तरह से वह फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को भी सारा देश दिखाने की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि वे देख सकें कि उन्होंने जिस देश को आजाद कराया है वह कितना विशाल है। एक लिमिट बताई गई है कि जिस स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की आमदनी 500 रुपये या उससे अधिक है, उस फ्रीडम फाइटर को पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी। इसके मायने यह हैं कि जो बिल्कुल गरीब हैं, सरकार ने उनको भीख दी है। यह तो एक अपमान है, जिसको लेने के लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी फख्र होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में कोई लिमिट न लगाये और हरेक फ्रीडम फाइटर को पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करे।

सरकार की तरफ से यह भी कहा गया है कि 31 मार्च, 1974 के बाद किसी फ्रीडम फाइटर की अर्जी नहीं ली जायेगी। यह तो सरकार का फर्ज था, कि वह स्वयं उन लोगों की खोज करती और उनको पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करती। लेकिन उसने यह काम नहीं किया। उसकी पब्लिसिटी ठीक नहीं थी, इसलिये बहुत से लोगों को इसके बारे में पता नहीं चल सका। अब वह कहती है कि अर्जी देने की डेट गुजर चुकी है। यह गलत बात है। जो जैन्विन फ्रीडम फाइटर है, उनकी अर्जी ली जाये और उनको पेंशन दी जाये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम फाइनेन्स बिल में यह प्रावीजन करें कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को उपरोक्त सब मांगें पूरी की जा सकें।

पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। आज चार पोस्टकार्ड खरीद

हो गया है । मैंने अपने कालेज, गोरखपुर को एक तार भेजा; वह 15 दिन के बाद पहुंचा । मेरे पास उसकी कापी है । मैंने इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट की, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । मैं चाहता हूं कि तार और टेलीफ़ोन की परेशानियों को दूर किया जाये । ये सर्विसेज जल्दी के लिये होती हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि तार 15 दिन के बाद पहुंचे, और दिन भर बैठे रहने के बाद भी टेलीफोन न मिले । डाक की भी हालत बहुत बुरी है, कोई चिट्ठी समय पर नहीं पहुंचती है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि डाक-तार और टेलीफ़ोन के महकमे में सुधार किय जाये ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री को वित्त विधेयक पेश करने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं । जिस समय बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस समय हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने उस का विरोध किया था । अब जब कि वित्त विधेयक में कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, तो चूंकि आलोचना करनी थी, इस लिए उस का विरोध भी उसी जोश-ख़रोश के साथ किया गया है । वित्त मंत्री ने कुछ वर्गों को, और कुछ क्षेत्रों में, जो रियायतें दी है, उन से हमें एक ओर आत्म-निर्भर बनने और अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने में मदद मिलेगी, और दूसरी ओर अपने देश में बहुत सी चीजों का उत्पादन कर के उन्हें दूसरे देशों को निर्यात करने से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने में सफ़लता मिलेगी ।

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जो नई इम्पोर्ट नीति घोषित की गई है, उस से हम को उन चीजों को पैदा करने का प्रोत्साहन मिला है, जिन की हमारे देश में नितान्त आवश्यकता है, और ख़ास तौर से वे चीजें, जो हमारे देश में पैदा तो होती है, लेकिन उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी इतनी अधिक है कि जो विदेशी चीजें स्मगल हो कर हमारे देश में आती है, वे हमारे देश में बनी हुई चीजों से सस्ती पड़ती हैं । इस लिए भी मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

यह पूछा जा सकता है कि हम किन चीजों का उत्पादन करें, जिन से हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी जो विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है, उस का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत अनाज, तेल और फर्टलाइजर पर खर्च हो जाता है । इस लिए जहां हमें इन चीजों के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर होने की आवश्यकता है, वहां हमें ऐसी चीजों का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन करने की भी आवश्यकता है, जिन का निर्यात कर के हम फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकें ।

किन्तु हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम ऐसी बहुत सी चीजों का भी निर्यात कर रहे हैं, जिन की स्वयं अपने देश में कमी है । उदाहरण के लिए हमारे देश में फर्टलाइजर की कमी है, लेकिन स्वयं फर्टलाइजर पैदा न कर के हम फर्टलाइजर पैदा करने वाले यंत्रों को विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट करने की तजवीज करते हैं ।

इसी तरह हमें स्वयं अपने देश में ही बिजली पदा करने वाले यंत्रों की आवश्यकता है । उन संयंत्रों को बनाने वाले हमारे देश के भारी उद्योग मुश्किल से 30 लाख किलोवाट कैपेसिटी के बिजली के उपकरण, जिन की हमारे देश को आवश्यकता है, पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना तक तैयार कर सकेंगे किन्तु वे दूसरे देशो को एक्सपोर्ट करने के बारे में उन से बातचीत कर रहे हैं । इस लिए पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि हम अपने देश की उन चीजों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करें ।

हम इस समय इन्डिजिनेस सोर्सिज से केवल 40 प्रतिशत मशीन टूल्स ही पैदा कर सकते हैं, किन्तु एच० एम० टी० दूसरे

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

देशों को मशीन टूल्स एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए कन्ट्रेक्ट कर रहा है। यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि पिछले साल अक्तूबर तक 50 करोड़ रुपये के इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट कन्ट्रेक्ट किया जा चुका है। इस प्रकार हम आत्म निर्भर रहने के बजाय इन चीजों को जिन को कि हमें अपने देश में तैयार करना चाहिए था, खास कर के केपिटल गुड्स को, इन को हम दूसरे देशों में भेजने की तजवीज करते हैं। हम अपने यहां जो टेकनिकल नो हाउ और एक्सपर्टाइज है उस को दूसरे देशों को भेजने की तजवीज करते हैं। अभी कुछ रुमय पहले समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार छपा था कि ईरान को हम अपने 16 हजार डाक्टर्स इंजीनियर्स और टेकनीशियंस एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे। यह जो विशेषज्ञ हमारे देश में होते हैं इन को तैयार करने में दस से पन्द्रह वर्ष का समय लगता है। इन को तैयार कर के इन के जरिए बजाय इस के कि हम अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें, दूसरे देशों को भेजते हैं। इस तरह से करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है। इतना रुपया हम अपने देश की संचित निधि का इस तरह से वेस्ट करते हैं। इसलिये हमारी जो आयात निर्यात के संबंध में नीति है उस में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—हाल ही में यहां पर जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के संबंध में एक सेमिनार हुआ था उस में आप भी उपस्थित थे और हमें उस समय यह सुन कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई जब आप ने यह कहा था कि अब तक हजारों वर्षों से मैदानी क्षेत्रों ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का और यहां के मनुष्यों का शोषण और उपयोग किया है, किन्तु अब हमारे इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का जिन में जम्मू काश्मीर से लेकर नागालैंड, मेघालय और अरुणाचल तक के प्रदेश आते हैं तथा दक्षिण के भी कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश आदिवासी क्षेत्र और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, इन का शोषण अब बन्द हो जाना चाहिए। किसी भी देश या किसी भी क्षेत्र की तरक्की के लिए तीन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है—तकनीकी ज्ञान, जनशक्ति और प्राकृतिक सम्पदा। इन तीनों का सम्मिश्रण कर के उस क्षेत्र के विकास की दिशा में कदम उठाए जाते हैं। हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की वन सम्पदा और यहां की जन-शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए देश में जो हमारा तकनीकी ज्ञान है उस का उपयोग करना चाहिए। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि उस सेमिनार में जो रेकमेंडेशंस हुई थीं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए खास कर वन सम्पदा से जो चीजें तैयार हो सकती हैं और फूलोत्पादन की दिशा में जो प्रगति की जा सकती है उस में प्रगति नहीं की गई है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक कमेटी आफ डायरेक्शंस बनाई है। कमेटी आफ डायरेक्शंस अपनी जगह पर है, और प्लानिंग कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशंस अपनी जगह पर हैं अभी तक उन को कार्य रूप में परिणित नहीं किया गया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैदानों से भिन्न स्थिति में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए योजना अलग से बननी चाहिए और वहां के लिए बजट का अलग से आवंटन होना चाहिए। साथ ही जो आवंटन हो वह वहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग में लाया जाता है या नहीं इस चीज को देखना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र टिहरी गढ़वाल के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एशिया का सब से बड़ा और विश्व का दूसरे नम्बर का सब से बड़ा बांध टिहरी गढ़वाल में टिहरी बांध के नाम से बनाने की तजवीज तीसरी योजना से चली आ रही है। तीसरी योजना समाप्त हो गई, चौथी योजना समाप्त हो गई और न केवल यह बांध बना नहीं है बल्कि यहां के इलाके की तरक्की योजना

इस कारण आप ने रोक रखा है कि वह बांध बनने वाला है। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस बांध के संबंध में आप अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र करें और वहां की जनता की प्रगति जो आप ने इस के कारण रोक रखी है वह रुकावट हटाएं। ऐसे क्षेत्र की तरक्की के मार्ग में कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिए। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इदोर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का स्वागत करता हू माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारक देता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष से इस मत्रालय द्वारा जो सख्त कदम उठाए गए है उन के कारण देश मे बहुत अच्छा वातावरण बन रहा है। जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी, काले धन स्मग्लिंग आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाए गए और सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए इन कदमों के कारण ही बाजार में चीजें दिखाई दे रही हैं, सभी वस्तुऐ मिल रही है और भावों के अदर भी बहुत अच्छी गिरावट आ गयी है, ट्रेन्ड बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं यह भी देख रहा हू कि कुछ सज्जन चाहे इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के, सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि स्टाक जमा हो रहा है, मंदी आ गयी है और पैसे की तगी हो रही है। इससे उनका मतलब यह है कि भाव बढाए जाये। मैं मानता हू कि इस मत्रालय को इन बातो पर ध्यान नही देना चाहिए और जिस सख्ती से कदम उठाए गए हैं उन को और भी तेज करने की जरूरत है। स्टाक जमा हो रहा है तो होने दें। माल जमा होने से कोई मरने वाला नही है। लेकिन जमा नहीं होने से लोग मरने वाले हैं। इस को आप ध्यान में रखें। इन कदमों का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

आप ने पिछले वर्ष कुछ अध्यादेश निकाले अनिवार्य बचत, इनकमटैक्स के अन्तर्गत तथा मजदूरों के वेतन, महंगाई भत्ता, बोनस, अतिरिक्त उपलब्धियों इत्यादि के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हमने उन का विरोध नही किया, हमने स्वागत किया और आज भी हम स्वागत करते हैं मजदूरों ने भी उनका विरोध नहीं किया।.... (व्यवधान) ... आप कहते हैं, आप के कहने से कुछ नही होता। आप लोगों ने भी आप के कहने से हड़ताल नही की और न करने वाले ही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के सभी कारखाने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चले और चल रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक मजदूर का प्रति महीने 20-20 रुपया तक कट रहा है। उन्होंने विरोध में चू तक नही की है। उन्होंने यहा तक कहा कि इस वक्त यदि ऐसी आवश्यकता है इसलिए हमे भी कुछ त्याग करना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि आप ने अतिरिक्त उपलब्धियों को काटना तो शुरू किया . .... (व्यवधान) .....आप चुप रहिए, मैं आपसे ज्यादा जानता हू। आप कुछ नही जानते। मैं मजदूरों मे रात दिन काम करता हू। आप ने हड़ताल कराई, यह कराया, वह कराया, कुछ भी नही हुआ और मजदूरों ने काम किया।

लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रति महीने किस श्रमिक की कितनी रकम आप काटते है और यह कहा जमा होती है मजदूरों को इसके बारे मे कुछ पता नही चलता। हर महीने मजदूरों की जो रकम काटी जाती है वह उसकी पे-शीट दिखाई जानी चाहिए। उस के लिए हर एक मजदूर को पास बुक दी जानी चाहिए कि तुम्हारी इस महीने में इतनी रकम काटी है और कुल इतनी रकम तुम्हारी जमा हुई है। यह पद्धती अपनानी चाहिए। किन्तु जो पद्धती आप ने अपनायी है वह बहुत गलत है। उस से मजदूरों को कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। मैं आप को इसके सबूत भी दे सकता हूं कि मजदूरों का काटा गया पैसा जमा नही हुआ है। कितने ही कारखाने बन्द होने की तरफ जा रहे हैं। फिर इस रकम का भी यही हाल होगा जो 130 कारखानों के ठेक ओवर के

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

साथ मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड आदि का हुआ था। आज उनके लिए मजदूर रो रहे हैं।

इस लिए इसके ऊपर अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए मजदूरों को यह तो पहले पता लगना चाहिए कि उनकी कितनी रकम कटी है और वह कहां जगह जमा हुई है, इतना उसका ब्याज है। जैसा आप ने अपने विधान में रखा है उस के ऊपर अमल तो होना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि आप ने ग्रेच्युइटी ऐक्ट 1972 में बनाया। ग्रच्युइटी ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत मिल कारखाने प्रतिवर्ष ग्रच्युइटी की रकम प्राफिट में से निकाल रहे है। यह मेरे पास एक बेलेंस शीट है। मैं ने इसको देखा। इस में 31 मार्च, 1973 की रकम है, प्राफिट में इस मिल ने 78 लाख 79 हजार 280 रुपये निकाले है। 1974 के 31 मार्च तक जो मजदूरों की ग्रच्युइटी की रकम प्राफिट में से निकाली वह 1 करोड 10 लाख 62 हजार 950 रुपये है। इस के साथ साथ एक दूसरी बैलेंस की है उसका भी वही हाल है। ग्रेच्युइटी की रकम प्राफिट में से काट कर निकालते है। लेकिन उसका वर्किंग कैपिटल में इस्तेमाल कर रहेहैं। आप ने इस पर टैक्स तो लगा दिया। जो रकम ग्रच्युइटी की निकाली हुई रकम वर्किंग कैपिटल में इस्तेमाल करेंगे उस पर गवर्नमेंट टैक्स। लेकिन मुझे यह बताइए कि जो मजदूर आज काम छोडकर जाना चाहता है और उसको कारखाने दार ग्रच्युइटी नहीं दे रहे हैं वह कहते हैं कि स्टाक जमा हो गया है, हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, तो वह मजदूर क्या करे? कुछ कारखानों की तो बहुत बुरी हालत है और वे कारखाने बन्द हो जायेंगे तो हालात यह होगी कि मजदूर रोते रह जायेंगे, आप कहेंगे कि हम क्या करें? हम तो रिलिफ एक्ट के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को व्यय देने के लिए इन कारखानों को चला रहे हैं। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि आप को इस का ट्रस्ट बनाना चाहिए और ट्रस्ट के अन्दर इसे लेना चाहिए जिस तरह से प्राविडेंट फंड ट्रस्ट एक्ट है उसी तरह से ग्रच्युइटी एक्ट बना कर इस काम को भी पूरा करना चाहिए। करोडो रुपये इस कारखाने में प्रतिवर्ष ग्रेच्युइटी में जमा हो रहे हैं और कारखाने दार उसको इस्तेमाल कर रहे है। मजदूरों को उसका कोई बेनीफिट भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इस लिए एक ग्रेच्युइटी ट्रस्ट बनाकर उस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जितनी ग्रच्युइटी की रकम होती है वह उसमें जमा होनी चाहिए।

अंतिम बात यह है कि हमारे साथी बनर्जी साहब ने जैसी बात कही, मैं नहीं ऐसा मानता, मैं तो उनकी भी मदद कर रहा हूं। पहले मैं एक मजदूरों का आदमी हूं, मैं किसी पार्टी का नहीं हूं। मार्क्सवादी यूनियन हो जनसंघी यूनियन हो, कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन हो या इन्टक की युनियन हो जो भी देश के हित में काम करेंगे मैं उनकी मदद करूंगा पार्टी से ऊपर और अलग रहकर—यह मेरा प्रयत्न है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंन्ट को सोच लेना चाहिए, विचार कर लेना चाहिए कि दरअसल जब हम देश के हित के खातिर आपकी मदद करने के लिए जाते है तो हमारी ही गरदन न काटें।

मुझे एक किस्सा कह लेने दीजिए। आपका होशंगाबाद में एक सेक्योरिटी पेपर मिल है। इस देश में बल्कि एशिया में नोट बनाने का कागज केवल इसी कारखाने में बनता है। वहां पर मैनेजमैन्ट ने मजदूरों की शिकायत की। कारखाने में मजदूरों द्वारा मार-पीट करने की प्रोडक्शन गिराने की, महिलाओं से छेड़छाड़ करने की —कुछ इस तरह की बातों के साथ साथ 10 सितम्बर, 1973 को हड़ताल हुई। इस बात को आप ध्यान से सुने। 27 सितम्बर, को राज्य मंत्री माननीय गणेश जी कहा जाते हैं, उन की मुझे सूचना मिलती है कि मैं भी वहां पहुंचू यद्यपि मुझे वहां मजदूरों से कुछ लेना

देना नहीं फिर भी लिखा कि आप भी आ जायें। 27 सितंबर को मैं भी वहां पहुंचा। मैंने उनसे कहा कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो आपको फौरन कर देनी चाहिए क्योंकि कानून के अनुसार वे जरूरी होती हैं। तो उन्होंने कहा हड़ताल समाप्त होने के बाद फौरन करूंगा। किन्तु हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं हुई और मैं भी चला आया। 9 अक्तूबर को चव्हाण साहब ने मुझे बुलवाया और मुझ से कहा राम सिंह भाई, नोट भी नहीं छपेंगे तो राज-काज कैसे चलेगा ? यह कारखाना तो चालू होना ही चाहिए। मैंने उनसे कहा दो तीन बातें इस कारखाने में गलत हो रही हैं। जैसे रेस्ट-इन्टर्वल का नहीं देना जो फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अनुसार दिया ही जाना चाहिये, इक्वल पे फार इक्वल वर्क का नहीं देना और मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार न किया जाना, ये बातें गलत हैं। कायदे कानून के हिसाब से प्राइवेट या पब्लिक सेक्टर में और अन्य जगह जो हो रहा है वह तो आप करें। उन्होंने कहा आप कारखाना चालू करायें मैं फौरन करूंगा। मुझ से डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, श्री मुकर्जी ने कहा मैं 8 दिन में कर दूंगा। उसी तारीख 9 अक्तूबर को मैं जी०टी० से जाता हूं और 10 तारीख को वहां पहुंचता हूं। पहले तो जिन पर मारपीट के वारन्ट थे और वे अन्डरग्राउन्ड थे, यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेन्ट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी उनको पकड़ कर पुलिस को सौंपा, उसके बाद उसी रोज मैंने मजदूरों की मीटिंग की और उसी रोज फौरन कारखाना चलवाया। कारखाना चालू, कारखाने के बाद, 10 अक्तूबर, 1973 की यह बात है और अभी तक मैं बिल्कुल मना

रहा हूं, मिनिस्टरों को लिख रहा हूं, दो बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी मिला और उन्होंने कहा यह फौरन होना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक नतीजा कोई नहीं निकला। आपके अधिकारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बात को भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। एक तो जो गाली देगा उसका काम फौरन होगा और दूसरे जो पैसा देगा उसका काम होगा लेकिन जो इमानदारी और मेहनत से देश के हित में काम करता है उसका काम नहीं किया जायेगा। मैं ने तीन दफा श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को लिखा कि यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, मैं तो सबकी और आपकी मदद कर रहा हूं, मैं अपने लिये कुछ नहीं चाहता मैंने क्या गुनाह किया है, चार टन पर डे जो प्रोडक्शन होता था वह आज आठ टन हो रहा है, 10 अक्तूबर, 1973 से आजतक कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई, अफसर कहते हैं रामसिंह भाई के कारण मां बहनें अच्छी तरह से आती जाती हैं, सब प्रकार से सुलह शांति है लेकिन मीटिंग की मुझे खबर देनी होगी, अगर 10 तारीख को मीटिंग होगी तो वे मुझे लेटर एक महीने बाद भेजेंगे—यह सब क्या हालत है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां के मजदूर मेरे पास आते जाते हैं और वह भी कहते हैं कि हम भी लीडर्स से तंग आ गये थे, अब हम भी सुखी हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अनुसार रेस्ट इन्टरवल दीजिए, जो आप का जो पैसा है वह अगर आपके इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट के मुताबिक चालू होता है तो कानून के अनुसार वह दीजिए और इक्वल पे फार इक्वल वर्क का

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

पैसा दीजिए। आप तो महिलाओं की बात कर रहे हैं कि जो काम पुरुष करते हैं यदि वही काम महिलायें करती हैं तो उनको भी वही वेतन मिलना चाहिए जो पुरुषों को लेकिन वहां तो हाल यह हो रहा है कि एक पुरुष जिस काम को करता है यदि उसी काम को दूसरा पुरुष करता है तो उसको उसके बराबर पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जिस बात को आपका कानून मानता है, आप मानते हैं, यह देश मानता है उसको आप खटाई में न डालें बल्कि उस पर अमल करावें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time is very short, I shall only mention some of the important items which are vital to my part of the country.

So far as budget is concerned, it is nothing but an accounting of the income and expenditure—it has neither in any direction nor does it serve any purpose. The Finance Bill, every has become an exercise on how to tax the poor more and more. That is the only purpose of the budget. We find that since last year more and more concessions are being given in the form of reduction in the direct taxes and concessions to the rich people. This years' budget proposals have been evolved for giving impetus to the capital market by granting exemption in wealth tax and tax exemption for the inter-corporate dividends for the companies engaged in certain industries and extension of tax holiday for the industries including shipping and hotel industry for several years. Today we find that the Finance Minister has introduced a Bill which will take away the restrictions on the declaration of dividend which were imposed by the Act which was passed only last year.

Sir, it is an amazing irony of fate that in this country when poverty has become more and more acute and the inflation is still riging, wage earners still suffer from the wage freeze and restrictions made on dividends to be paid by the companies to the capitalists, big business and monopolises are being withdrawn. Naturally the ordinary people will suffer and you expect them to increase the production. This is nothing but a surrender to vested interests and to the monopolists And it shows the real character of this Government. *Garibi Hatao* has become biggest hoax and the economic emancipation of the common people of this country has become only a dream which will never be realised in the lifetime of those who are now living.

So far as unemployment is concerned, I am reading the official report which says:

> "Unemployment and under-employment constitute some of the major economic and social problems of the country to-day. The rural labour force suffers from severe under-employment, and considerable sections live in acute poverty, picking up seasonal employment wherever available, or trek to the urban areas in search of work and food."

From this parliamentary publication it appears that we are only recording the names of unemployed in the Employment Exchanges which comes to 85 lakhs in 1974. But, so far as the educated unemployed are concerned, it is over forty lakhs. Now, we have had a crash programmes in the last year's budget some money had allegedly been provided for. And about Rs. 23 crores have been spent. Not a word has been said in the budget speech by the hon, Finance Minister about unemployment as if it does not exist in this country. Sir, this is a matter which the Government cannot try to shelve. By ignoring the

problems altogether, if they go on helping the rich and if they do not look after the interests of the people by providing employment, I can only tell the Minister that they cannot expect that they can go on giving hoax to the people for all times to come.

I want to emphasise that a very grave injustice is being done to the eastern region of this country There is no denying this fact. So far as unemployment figures are concerned, I find that whereas in Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa they constitute about 30 per cent, the Employment Exchange figures in these four States alone constitute about 30 per cent of the unemployed in this country. Now what are you doing about this? We are seeing that in West Bengal—in the eastern region—factories are getting into the greatest difficulties because of non-supply of raw materials and because of the type of excise duties that have been imposed. For example, Hindustan Motors is in great difficulties and 15,000 people are going to lose their jobs. The small-scale industries are in doldrums and a number of them are facing the same problem Now, it seems this Government has no obligation for the eastern sector. Sir, eastern sector is the biggest foreign exchange earner and this is the way we are being treated. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the entire country should be made responsible for its improvement and at the moment the very existence of Calcutta is at stake Sir, none of the projects which were held out to be undertaken has been fulfilled. We have now a plethora of foundation stones in Calcutta. I may tell the hon. Minister, if they think that they can go on ignoring the legitimate demands of the eastern sector of this country and go on taking this attitude and force the people to undergo this privation, they are living in a fools paradise.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me congratulate our Prime Minister, who has participated in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference, wherein a pattern has been set with regard to economic assistance and also trade between developing countries.

Coming to the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister has announced certain concessions. I congratulate and thank the hon Finance Minister for exempting the levy of 1 per cent excise duty on slate manufacturers and cotton ginning industry.

Sir, our main foreign exchange drain is due to three major items—foodgrains, fertiliser and the crude oil. Import of foodgrains is going up inspite of the fact that we are making considerable effort in bringing more land under irrigation. We have yet to evolve a national water policy wherein the utilisation of rivers has to be put to maximum use. Till now, we have failed to evolve a national water policy. Because of the inter-State river water disputes there are 106 schemes pending for execution. This is having a disastrous effect on our agricultural production. The sooner we settle these disputes and bring in more land under irrigation, the better it would be for us to achieve self-reliance at least in the foreseeable future in foodgrains.

Now, a word about fertiliser policy. We have been adopting a policy with regard to the fertiliser production which is not advantageous to the national interest. At one time we fell in for turn-key projects and invited foreign technical know-how as well as foreign machinery ignoring the long strides made in the research and development by our own people. We have produced the catalyst which are being used for fertiliser production. We went in for naptha based fertiliser production ignoring the fact that we have got abundance of coal and fertiliser production based on coal will be a permanent solution to our fertiliser problem. Sir, about self-sufficiency in crude, we have to make strenous efforts in tapping more crude on the Bombay High and I hope we will do it, soon.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Sir, the second thing which I would like to mention is, in spite of the rapid industrial growth for the last 25 years, there still exist regional imbalances here still exists a large concentration of industries round about urban areas Sir, today in Madras, we are faced with a very difficult situation The city is suffering from lack of drinking water Sir, we should evolve a policy of having these cities treated as cities of national importance? The Central Government have set up industries in these cities There is a large influx of population from villages to cities At one time ten or fifteen years back, the population of Madras was only something like 12 lakhs Including the floating population, it has gone up to 30 lakhs The Central Government has a duty to provide basic amenities not only to Madras but also to cities of similar importance like Bombay, Calcuta and Vishakhapatnam The steel plant is coming up in Visakhapatnam But, again, we are faced with the problem of drinking water supply. These aspects of the matter are also to be looked into

Another point which I would like to highlight is in regard to power shortage Power and irrigation are the two main inputs that go for increased production We are in a hopeless position so far as power generation is concerned We were talking of forming a national grid, starting with regional grids and sharing power with the deficit States But, nothing, so far, seems to have happened The hon Finance Minister is here I would like to know whether they have finalised the schemes of setting up super thermal plants at pit heads to step up power production in the country If not, our industry will suffer; our agriculture will suffer and this will ultimately affect our national economy These two aspects have to be borne in mind.

Coming to Neyveli Lignite Corporation, we are allotting an additional amount of Rs. 85 crores to this Corporation. When we are spending this amount, I would suggest to the hon Finance Minister that we should concentrate on production of fertiliser and briquetting and other industries rather than generation of ower which will become more costly Let us power be shared with such of those States where power generation is easily done.

Now, Sir, about the hydel projects. There are several of them which are hanging fire, for several decades in the country For instance, there is the Srisailam Hydro-electric project. The original estimate was Rs 32 crores Now, it has gone up to Rs 152 crores It is yet to be completed. Expeditious steps have to be taken to complete such projects which are having long gestation

Now, Sir about the growth of industry and the role of nationalised banks in regard to helping the weaker sections and the small entrepreneurs Many hon Members have emphasised the fact that the nationalised banks are not playing their role properly. I have a peculiar problem I have been dealing with a nationalised bank in regard to giving of loans to two cobblers The bank has been raising objection after objection At one time, they said that the distance is beyond ten miles When I confronted them with the fact that there was another person in the same village who has been sanctioned loan, they started coming with another problem I never wanted to take it up at this level, but only to expose the hollowness and the insincerity of the officers who are engaged in this work.

About the financial institutions, much has been said here I do not know. Because of their proximity to some places, their aid has gone only to certain sectors I want that the help of the financial institutions must be made available to industries set up in backward areas. There is no point in starting industries in backward areas and handling them over to big industrialists who will profit by the concessions given by Government.

Coming to the khandsari industry, of course, the Finance Minister has announced certain concessions. But as regards the question of compounded levy raised by some hon members, I join them and say that the compounded levy on installed capacity rather than on rated capacity should be re-examined.

Lastly, in my budget speech also, I had raised the question of raising the exemption limit for income-tax payers. The income limit eligible for educational concessions to children which is Rs. 12,000 should be raised to Rs 30,000. I emphasise these points and request the hon Minister to look into them

श्री विजय पाल सिंह (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर बहुत बड़े बड़े विद्वान बोल चुके है और हमारे मंत्री जी भी बहुत विद्वान हैं। देश के प्रति और गरीबों के प्रति उनको मुहब्बत भी है।

मैं अधिक न कह कर इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विभाग नौकरशाही से बहुत बुरी तरह जकडा हुआ है। मंत्री जी भी जानते है और सुझाव भी दिये गये हैं लेकिन कमी अमल नही होता इस विभाग में। आज पूरे देश में अगर देखा जाए, चाहे वह हरिजनो की मारधाड़ हो और चाहे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के फेल होने का सवाल हो, केवल इस की वजह यह है कि हमारी आर्थिक नीतिया गलत है। हमारे देश में जितने गरीब हैं, उन के लिए हमारी सरकार क्या करती है, यह सोचने की बात है। बैंकों से कर्जा मिले या दूसरे तरीके से कर्जा मिले, हमारे गरीब लोगो को देहात में कितना कर्जा मिलता है, क्या मंत्री जी बता सकेगे ? उन्हें कर्जा नही मिलता, रोजगार नही मिलता और उस के साथ साथ जो हमारी नीतियां हैं, वह सही नहीं हैं। खांडसारी, जिस का सीधा ताल्लुक किसानों से है, के यूनिटों के ऊपर आप ने तरह तरह के टैक्स लाद कर किसान को नकसान पहुंचाया है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि सीधे मिल मालिकों को इस से लाभ पहुंचता है। वित्त मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा जरूर करें जब वे बोलें कि दूसरे उद्योग भी क्या इस देश में हैं जिन के ऊपर इतना टैक्स लगा हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ राहत जरूर खांडसारी उद्योग को दी है लेकिन वे दोबारा इसके ऊपर विचार करें और जो हन्ड्रेड परसेन्ट लेवी उनके ऊपर है, उस को माफ करने की और उसमें कमी करने की कृपा करे, नही तो किसानों को जो पिछली फसल में करोडो रुपयों का नुकसान पहुचा है, वह नुकसान और ज्यादा हो जायगा।

सब से बडी बात यह है कि आप का डिपार्टमैन्ट जितने टैक्स लगाता है, गरीबों पर जितना टैक्स लगता है वह तो वसूल हो जाता है लेकिन जो धनी लोग हैं, छोटे मिल-मालिको और बड़े बड़े लोग जैसे कि बिडला और टाटा है, उनके ऊपर जो टैक्स लगता है, उस का आज भी कितना रुपया बकाया है। उसको वसूल करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे है। आप नये टैक्स लादते चले जा रहे है लेकिन जो पुराने टैक्स लोगो पर बकाया हैं, उनको वसूल करने की बात आप नही सोचते। जब तक आप टैक्स वसूल करने की बात नही सोचेंगे और गरीबो को टैक्स में राहत देने की बात नही करेंगे, आप का यह विधेयक, आप का यह डिपार्टमैंट और इस सदन में पार्लियामैंट के मेम्बरो के भाषण बिल्कुल बेकार जायेंगे। यह एक बारीक सी, छोटी सी बात है कि जो आप के टैक्स अदा करने वाले मिल-मालिक है, वे तमाम टैक्सो की चोरी करते हैं और इससे अफसरो का पेट भरता है।

तम्बाकू की ही बात आप ले लीजिये। तम्बाकू का जो टैक्स है वह किसान पर लगता है लेकिन आप के एक्साइज इंसपेक्टर्स, वह टैक्स खजाने में जमा न करके अपनी जेब में उस को डाल लेते हैं और इस की कोई रोकथाम नही है। आप ने खांडसारी पर टैक्स लगा दिया

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह]

लेकिन यह टैक्स आप को मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैंने पहले चैलेंज किया था और आज भी चैलेंज कर रहा हूं। आप का रुपया बिल्कुल पानी की तरह बहता है और गरीबों तक वह नहीं पहुंचता है। मैं खास तौर से आप से यह अपील करूंगा कि आप इस रुपये को जो टैक्स के जरिये वसूल करते हैं, हमें उस की चिन्ता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि आप को दौलतमन्द टैक्स नहीं देता है जबकि किसान जोकि खून की बूंद से पैसा कमाता है वह आप को टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार है, खुशी खुशी उस ने दिया है जबकि देश पर संकट आया है। इस देश की गरीब जनता ने टैक्स के रुप में, चन्दे के रुप में, कर्जे के रुप में आप को रुपया दिया है इस देश के गरीब ने आप को पैसा दिया है लेकिन आपने उन के बारे में कभी नहीं सोचा। मैं आप से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि आप टैक्स बढ़ाएं हम पर बढ़ाये, गरीब पर बढ़ायें, इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं है अगर देश के हित में के लिए आप लेते हैं लेकिन गरीबों के खून की कमाई का पैसा अगर आप टैक्स बढ़ाकर लेते हैं और आप के आफिसर्स व्हिस्की पीने में और फिजूल-खर्ची में उस को खतम करते हैं, तो यह देश के लिए हितकर नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was earlier announced that the Minister would reply at 2.00 O'clock. But I have received a request that half-an-hour more may be given to this debate. If there is no objection from the hon. Members, we can proceed on that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द बिकल (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है और इस देश की जनता का भी कि मुझे 5 मिनट बोलने के लिए दिये गये हैं। इन 5 मिनट में मैं क्या सुझाव दूं।

मैं दो तीन मोटी मोटी बातें वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि टैक्स व्यवहारिक नहीं लगते बल्कि इस ढंग के नियम बनाए जाते हैं जिस से टैक्स अदा करने वाले को क्रप्शन में ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है और राजकोष में वह पैसा नहीं जाता है। मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बारे में लिखा भी था और पहले जो वित्त मंत्री श्री चव्हाण साहब थे उन्होंने वायदा भी किया था कि मैं आप के सुझाव पर विचार करूंगा। मैंने कहा था कि किसानों को जो ऋण, आर्थिक सहायता या कैश के रूप में आप देना चाहते हैं, वह किसी फ़र्म, एजेन्सी या दुकानदार के नाम से न दीजिये बल्कि किसान को सीधे उसे भेज दिया जाए, उस का चैक उसको दे दिया जाए। एक व्यवहारिक सुझाव था और श्री चव्हाण साहब ने दो बार कहा भी था कि यह सारे देश के हित में है और यह किसानों के हित में है और मैं इस पर फ़ैसला करूंगा। मैंने इस सवाल को हाउस में भी उठाया था और कहा था कि जो भी आर्थिक सहायता आप किसानों को देना चाहते हैं वह उस को सीधे दीजिये लेकिन आज तक उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ। अमल इसलिए नहीं होता है क्योंकि सरकारी कर्मचारी उस क्रप्शन में शरीक होते हैं और किसानों को सीधी सहायता नहीं पहुचती है और उन को सहायता का काफ़ी हिस्सा क्रप्शन में देना पड़ता है। अगर किसानों को सीधी सहायता देने की घोषणा वित्त मंत्री जी करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे देश का कल्याण होगा और किसानों का कल्याण होगा।

दूसरा सुझाव जो मैं देना चाहता हूं जिससे क्रप्शन भी कम हो और राजकोष में पैसा भी ज्यादा आए, वह तम्बाकू के बारे में है। अभी तम्बाकू के टैक्स की चर्चा भाई विजयपाल सिंह जी कर रहे थे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि तम्बाकू पर टैक्स जमीन के हिसाब से लगाया जाए और वजन पर वह न लगाया जाए।

वजन पर टैक्स लगाने से यह होता है कि इंस्पेक्टर के हाथ में होता है कि वह कितना ही वजन लिख दे। अगर 6 हजार रुपये का तम्बाकू होता है और उस पर 900 रुपये टैक्स बठता है, तो वजन कम दिखा कर वह 200, 300 रुपया अपनी जेब में रख लेता है और 200, 250 रुपयो टैक्स लगा देता है। इस तरह से जितना पैसा राजकोष मे आना चाहिए उतना नही आता है। अगर आप फी एकड या फी बीघा जमीन के हिसाब से तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगाते हैं, तो इंस्पेक्टर को कम टैक्स लेने की गुजाइश बहुत कम होगी।

इसी तरह से खाडसारी उद्योग के सम्बन्ध मे लोग कह रहे थे। यह सही है कि आप ने कम्पाउन्ड लेवी हटा दी है लेकिन करप्शन की गुजाइश कम्पाउन्ड लेवी से दूर हो सकती है। खाडसारी उद्योग वाले किसान कहते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर चाहे आप ज्यादा टैक्स बढ़ा दें लेकिन हमें करप्शन के हवाले न करें। आप ऐसे नियम बनाए जिससे आप के राजकोष का धन बढ़े। उसमें किसी को शिकायत नही है। राज्य कोष मे धन न आ कर करप्शन मे जो चला जाता है, इसको आप रोक और इस तरह के नियमो को आप बदलें।

14.00 hrs.

देश का उत्पादक आज परेशान है डायरेक्ट और इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सो से। साथ ही साथ करप्शन भी बहुत अधिक है। आप देखें कि आलू पैदा करने वाले किसान की दशा क्या है, कपास य गेहूं पैदा करने वाले किसान की दशा क्या है। इन चीजो के दाम नीचे आए हमे शिकायत नही है। लेकिन किसान को जो चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं उनके भाव तो कम नही होते हैं जबकि किसान की पैदावार के भाव बराबर कम किए जाते रहे हैं। देश मे पैदावार कम होगी तो इसके माने यह हैं कि देश भिखारी होगा, —दूसरे देशों के सामने अन्न के लिए हाथ फैलाने पड़ेंगे। जब विदेशों को आप गेहूं के दाम ज्यादा देते हैं तो किसान को क्यों नही देना चाहते हैं। किसान की और भी जो सहायता हो सकती है उसको आप क्यों प्रदान नहीं करना चाहते हैं।—हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी विद्वान हैं, अर्थ शास्त्री भी हैं। वह पैदा करने वाले को इस तरह की सुविधायें दें ताकि वह और अधिक पैदा करने के लिए प्रो साहित हो सके। जब देश मे पैदावार बढ़ेगी तब देश की आर्थिक प्रगति होगी। पैदावार मे जो कमी हुई है उसकी वजह से ही आर्थिक कठिनाइयो में हम लोग फसते जा रहे हैं। सीमाओं की पाबन्दी, राज्यो की पाबन्दी उत्पादक को पूरी कीमत लेने नही देती है। साथ ही साथ उपभोक्ता को सामान महगा इनकी वजह से मिलता है। बाद मे जा कर आप राज्यो की पाबन्दी हटा लेते हैं और कुछ विशेष लोग—लाइसेंस ले कर उस चीज को कमी वाले क्षेत्रो में पहुचाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादन करने वाले के मकाबले मे जगह बदलने वाले व्यापारी लोग ज्यादा मनाफा कमा लेते है और जो पसीना बहाने वाला है वह देखता ही रह जाता है। कारखानों मे जो शक्स बदलने वाला होता है उद्योगपति वह भी पसीना बहाने वाले के मकाबले मे कही ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा लेता है। विशेष दिक्कत यह है कि उत्पादन करने वाले को कम मुनाफा मिलता है अपनी चीज पर और जो जगह बदलने वाला होता है या जो शक्स बदलने वाला होताहै वह कई गुना मुनाफा कमा लेता है। उसके मूल्य पर पाबन्दी नहीं है, वह जो टैक्सों की चोरी करता है, उस पर कोई पाबन्दी नही है। पाबन्दी तो क्या उनको और राहत दी जाती हैं।

राज्यो क जो सीमा विवाद हैं पानी के जो विवाद हैं उन पर मैं जाना नही चाहता हूं। पैन्नचूली साहब ने पहाड़ों और मैदानो का सवाल उठाया है। मैं उस मे भी जाना नही चाहता हूं। लेकिन इतना जरूर चाहता हू कि जहां अभाव की स्थिति है वहां सुख, विलास और राहत पहुंचाने का काम आपको हाथ में लेना चाहिए। मैदानी लोग तो बड़े उत्पर

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

हैं। गन्ना, गेहूं घी आदि कौन सी चीज है जो वे पहाड़ो पर नही भेजते हैं। पहाड़ो से भी कुछ चीजे आती हैं। सभी चीजो का इस तरह से आदान प्रदान होता है। हमे मालूम है कि जाड़े के दिनो मे गगा जल ले जाने के लिए शीशी ले कर लोग आते हैं और गगा जल को दक्षिणा के रूप मे शीशी मे भर कर जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि शोषण वाली बात को न उठा कर देश की एकता को सुदृढ करने की बातो को हमे उठाना चाहिए और जो पैदा करने वाले है उनको—प्रोत्साहन देने की बात हो करनी चाहिए ये। तभी देश की पैदावार —बढ़ेगी और देश उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर होगा।

श्री बिश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) कुछ विरोधी सदस्यो ने आक्षेप लगाया है कि शासन की दुर्बलता और कमजोरी के कारण हमारे कार्यक्रम पूरे नही हो रहे हैं और हमारे यहा कमिया हैं। कुछ हद तक उनकी यह बात ठीक भी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र मे और साथ साथ हमारी जो विदेश नीति हैं उस क्षेत्र मे भी हमे सफलता मिली है। जहा तक विदेश नीति का सम्बन्ध है उसका प्रमाण यह है कि सिक्किम हमारे देश की 22वी स्टेट बनने जा रही है। अगर हमे सफलता न मिली होती तो दूसरे लोग जो पूर्णतया हम मे सम्मिलित नही थे वे मिलने का प्रयत्न नही करते।

जहा हम अपनी सफलताओ पर गर्व कर सकते हैं वहा शासन का जो हमारा ढाचा है उस मे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। एक प्रमुख और बडी बात इसके सम्बन्ध मे यह है कि बहुत सें प्रदेश है जो बहुत बडे है। प्रदेशो को भाषा के आधार पर हमने सगठित किया है। एक ही भाषा बोलने वाले कई प्रदेशो की सीमायें भी आपस मे मिलती हैं। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है। वहा शासन को जागरूप और सक्रिय बनाने के लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ये जो इकाइयां हैं वे छोटी हों। हिन्दी बोलने वाले चार पांच प्रांत हैं, मध्य प्रदेश हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है, हरियाणा है मैं समझता हूं कि इन सब को मिला कर इनके पुनसंगठन की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसा करने के लिए उचित समय की तलाश मे आप रहे और जब उचित समय आए, इसको आप कर दे।

देश के कई राज्य ने जहा पर ससद सदस्यो के जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं वे छोटे है और कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहा वे बहुत बडे है। केवल ससद सदस्यो के ही नही बल्कि असेम्बली के जो मेम्बर होते है उनके क्षेत्र भी काफी बडे हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश क ले। यह बहुत बडा प्रदेश है। इसकी आबादी लगभग साढे नौ करोड है। वहा पर विधान सभा सदस्यो की सख्या केवल 425 है। इसके मकाबले मे आप असम को ले। वहा मत देने वालो की सख्या कम है। उसके मकाबले मे उत्तर प्रदेश की और बिहार मे बहुत अधिक है। इस तरह का जो अन्तर है मतदाताओ की सख्या मे और जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशो मे भिन्न भिन्न है, यह नही होना चाहिए। बड़े प्रदेशो के जो लोग हैं और जहा एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मे मतदाताओ की सख्या बहुत अधिक होती है, उनको दिक्कत पडती है वे जन प्रतिनिधि कस्टिट्यूएंसी को अच्छी तरह खर्च नही कर पाते है और न वे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की जनता की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल कर पाते है जिस की उन से अपेक्षा की जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि ससद तथा विधान सभा के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रो का पुनसगठन होना चाहिए ताकि उन प्रतिनिधियों की सख्या बढ़ सके और व अपने क्षेत्रो का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And increase the overheads.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: Yes Sir.

जहा पर पिछडापन हो वहां पर प्लानिंग कमिशन को पिछडेपन और जन संख्या दोनो

का ध्यान रख कर एलोकेशन करना चाहिए। यह सरकार की घोषित नीति भी है। पता नहीं क्या बात है केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कमिशन नियुक्त किए जाने तथा उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को एक साल के लिए तो यहां से मंत्रालयों से कुछ विशेष सहायता दी गई लेकिन उसके बाद वह बन्द कर दी गई। न उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देती है। और न केन्द्रीय सरकार। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के प्रधान मंत्रित्व काल में यह बात हुई थी। इसको क्यों छोड़ दिया गया? पिछड़ेपन को जो आधार माना गया है धनराशि देने के सम्बन्ध में उसको छोड़ा नहीं जाना चाहिए। यहां पर जनसंख्या भी अधिक है, आबादी भी घनी है। इस कारण समस्याएं बड़ी हैं और उनको हल करने के लिए धनराशि की भी अधिक आवश्यकता होती है।

असम से लेकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश ऐसा इलाका है जो पिछड़ा हुआ है और आबादी भी यहां की घनी है। यह रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इस को देखते हुए रक्षा मंत्रालय ने गोहाटी से बरेली तक एक लेटरल लोज बनाने का काम हाथ में लिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको बरेली तक ही बढ़ा करके छोड़ दिया जाए बल्कि इसको पठानकोट तक ले जाया जाए ताकि समस्या उत्तरी सीमा की रक्षा हो सके। इसके डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ज्यादा धनराशि दी जानी चाहिए।

गंडक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1959 या 1960 में स्वीकृत हुई थी। तब से उसका काम चल रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। लगभग 36 लाख एकड़ भूमि की उससे सिंचाई होनी थी—छ लाख उत्तर प्रदेश में और 26 लाख एकड़ बिहार में। इस योजना में कुछ कमियां हैं। किसान कहते हैं कि पानी अनायास आ जाता है और उससे नुकसान होता है। पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करके इस योजना को आप पूरा करें। गूलों और नहरों को आप पूरा करें ताकि खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। जो कमियां हैं उनको आप दूर करें और पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध करने इस योजना को आप पूरा कराएं और विशेष धनराशि इसके लिए उपलब्ध करें।

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) The new Finance Minister seemed to impress us by a promising start, but I am afraid hardly any precious results have been obtained so far and the present economic situation in the country is far from satisfactory The tax reliefs that the Finance Minister has announced, although they are welcome, must be accepted as marginal reliefs I do not understand the idea of successive Finance Ministers first taking indiscriminately over a wide variety of commodities and then coming at the time of the Finance Bill saying that they have given certain reliefs here and there This kind of showering concessions here and there later on gives an impression, what a beneficial sort of Finance Minister is there who is so responsive to public pressures and to the points made by Members of Parliament and so all is well But I tell you, Sir, this habit must go They must not really tax indiscriminately in the beginning and than give the impression of giving relief Moreover, even if Rs 33 crores are saved, I am quite sure that the anticipated revenue of Rs. 5,458 crores is going to be recovered, and, indeed, I will not be surprised if he recovers much more than that On the one hand he says he has given a relief of Rs 33 crores but on the other hand he has really taxed a large number of people I am, of course, referring to the one per cent omnibus excise duty I am glad that books, exercise books and some other commodities like khandsari and small power units have been given relief, but my point is that this is a very strange phenomenon where you start taxing indiscriminately and then give the impression as

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

if you are amenable to democratic pressures.

Now, Sir, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that certain fears still exist or rather persist, about the future development of the economy, about the sluggishness in production. According to the Union Labour Ministry in 1974 as many as 16 million man-days were lost by the organised industry. It was an additional loss to the one in the previous year. If you compare 1973 with 1974, the loss in 1974 was 50 per cent more. Therefore, there is no production. Then, again he is not telling us how he is going to cover the ever-widening deficit caused by unemployment and poverty. In 1974 whereas Tatas and Birlas on their own admission have been able to get large moneys from public financial institution and with that help have augmented their own resources and their own empires, on the other hand in the same year people living below the poverty level have increased from 60 to 66 per cent so that there is an ever-widening gap between the very rich and the very poor; and, if this is the kind of socialism that the Government of India is going to introduce then I am afraid their idea of socialism is far from satisfactory and far from acceptable.

I want to ask the Finance Minister what he is doing in regard to smuggling, what is happening to the smuggled goods and what is happening to the smugglers and whether he is dealing firmly with various economic offences. Is he planning to set up any special courts, because there have been reports that some special courts are to be set up with special procedures and special power? It is no use the Government merely calling there offences only "white collar crimes", but they are themselves partners in perpetuating and increasing these crimes, especially at the time of elections when they come so near as they are coming in my own State of Gujarat.

In regard to emergency, I want to know whether the Government of India are really keen on keeping the enormous powers. Is it emergency or expediency? The Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have been telling us that there is emergency because of economic conditions. If that is so, why don't you amend the Constitution? In the Constitution today there is no provision for an economic emergency. You have got the majority. Under the protext of economic crisis you are taking enormous powers and abusing them by misusing them in regard to MISA, in regard to arrest of people etc. Therefore, I want to say that this emergency is making it a mockery of democratic, constitutional Government. In fact, this emergency is making a constitutional dictatorship more and more possible in our country and therefore I oppose this idea of continuing the emergency.

Last week I mentioned some points about the Chairman of the State of India and the functioning of that bank. I want a though probe into the working of the bank. On the D.A. issue, I understand that prolonged negotiations between the management and the officers took place. The management accepted certain demands of the officers. Now, the matter has been with the Minister since December, 1974. I want to know what is happening with regard to that.

Since elections are coming very soon in Gujarat I want to know what the Government of India are thinking in terms of the Narmada dispute. The Finance Minister himself has given us some welcome ideas in his Budget Speech. He gave priority to agriculture,, energy, irrigation etc. What is happening to the Narmada dispute? Are you not going to solve it? We in Gujarat have been demanding that the Navgam dam must

be 550 feet high so that the water can go to Kutch and Rajasthan.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping have already gone into the question of new shipyards. One of the sites suggested is Hajira. There was a techno-economic group of the Government of India, and they selected four places out of 11, two on the West Coast and two on the East coast The Gujarat Government gave a very scientific, comprehensive and objective report. They even offered many things like free land free water, cheap labour and the necessary infrastructure. The report given by the Gujarat Government was exceptionally brilliant and useful, but I am sorry that nothing is happening The Minister of State for Shipping and Transport only two days ago in Baroda announced that the matter has been receiving his Minister's close and urgent attention, and it will be decided very soon because three foreign technical firms have also gone into the whole thing and have already submitted their report If Hajira is the right site in terms and conditions to be fulfilled by that place near Surat, I do not know why that particular decision is kept pending

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै वित्त विधेयक का स्वागत करता हू । देश की आजादी के 27 वर्ष के बाद भी हम खाद्यान्न के मामले मे आत्मनिर्भर नही हो पाये हैं । यह हमारी प्लानिंग की खराबी के कारण है । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलो की बहुत उपेक्षा की गई है । एक बार पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र की कुछ सहायता की गई, उसमे भी बलिया को छोड दिया गया था । उसके बाद उस क्षेत्र की ओर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया ।

एग्रीकल्चर को इंडस्ट्री की माइन पर चलाने के बारे में अभी तक नही सोचा गया है । पिछले कुछ समय में हमारे यहां खलिहानों के जलने की घटनायें हुई हैं । खेतो के बीच में ही गल्ले के खलिहान होते हैं और वहां से ही बिजली के तार गुजरते है । ट्रासफार्मर की खराबी की वजह से खलिहानो पर चिनगारी गिरने से उनको आग लग जाती है । एक-एक खलिहान के जल जाने से 15,20 लाख रुपये की क्षति हुई है । अभी तक खलिहानों को साइटिफिक ढग से बनाने और उनके इन्श्योरेंस के बारे मे नही सोचा गया है । इससे प्रकट होता है कि हमारी प्लानिंग मे डिफेक्ट है ।

जहा तक खेती के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हमारे यहा गगा और घाघरा नदिया मौजूद है । लेकिन ये नदियां हमको बरबाद करती है । उस पानी का इस्तेमाल मछली-पालन और सिचाई के लिये लिये होना चाहिये था । लेकिन उधर ध्यान नही दिया गया है ।

गगा के किनारे गाय भैस आदि मवेशियो की नस्लो में सुधार की योजना और डेरी इडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जा सकती हैं । लेकिन इस तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है । बाढ से जमीन के कटाव को रोकने के भी कोई उपाय नही किये गये हैं । इसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारा प्रदेश नदियो की बाढो से हमेशा बरबाद होता है और करोडो रुपये की क्षति होती है । प्रदेश सरकार धन के अभाव के कारण बाढ नियत्रण योजनाओं को पूरा नही कर सकती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि फ्लड कट्रोल एक स्टेट सबजैक्ट है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार फ्लड से जमीन को बचाने के लिये योजनायें बनाकर उनको कार्यान्वित करे, ताकि हम खाद्यान के मामले मे आत्म निर्भर हों और हमें विदेशो से अन्न न मगाना पड़े ।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों मे काफी शूगर फैक्टरीज हैं, लेकिन वहा शूगर केन की रिकवरी और प्रदेशों क मुकाविले मे कम होती हैं। पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी के और अन्य रिसर्च स्कालरो द्वारा इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है। हमारे प्रदेश की जलवायु जमीन और सब कुछ, अच्छे हैं। इसके वावजूद वहा गन्ने की रिकवरी क्यो कम होती है, इसकी जाच नही की गई है।

को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर मे जो शूगर मिले बन रही हैं, उनको शूगर केन मिले, इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि किसानो को सहायता दी जाये, उनको समय पर बी. दिया जाये और 10 मील के रेडियस मे हरेक किसान को 300 रुपये की मदद दी जाये, जो कि कुल 3 करोड रुपये की रकम होती है। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो यह शूगर मिले बन्द हो जायेगी और हम फारेन एक्सचेज नही प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

गन्ना खण्डसारी बनाने के काम भी आता है, लेकिन अगर खण्डसारी पर एक्समाटन्ड ड्यूटी और कम्पाउन्ड लेवी लगाई जायेगी, तो किसानो को अपना गन्ना जलाना पडगा। जब शूगर मिले गन्ना नही लेनी है, तो उस गन्ने की खण्डसारी बनाई जाती है, जिससे किसानो को राहत मिलती है। अगर खण्डसारी की मिले बन्द की गई तो किसानों के लिए बडी आफत हो जायेगी।

जहा तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, मै कहना चाहता हू कि वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति मे कुछ परसेंट लोगो को ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाती है कि व देश मे शासन करे और बाकी लोग शासित रहे। आज शिक्षा मे एकरूपता नही है। इसके लिये सरकार को विचार करना पडेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बिहार के पश्चिमी जिलो की भाषा भोजपुरी है। उस क्षेत्र में सबसे अधिक क्रान्तिकारी और शहीद हुये हैं। भोजपुरी भाषा का साहित्य देशभक्ति और क्रान्तिकारी भावनाओं से भरा हुआ है। उस क्षेत्रीय भाषा के उत्थान के लिये सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नही दिया है। यह आवश्यक है कि उस भाषा के साहित्यकारो को हर प्रकार की सहायता और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि पिछडे अचल मे इडस्ट्रीज लगाने के बारे मे छूट दी जाती है। लेकिन यह छूट नाम-मात्र की है, क्योकि उसके बावजूद पिछडे क्षेत्रो मे कोई इडस्ट्रीज नही लगी है। इससे मालूम होता है कि छूट मे कोई खराबी नही है।

जब तक यहा पब्लिक सेक्टर मे उद्योग नही लगाये जायेंगे, तब तक उन क्षेत्रो का औद्योगीकरण नही हो सकेगा। हमारे क्षेत्र के लिये एक मिनी स्टील प्लाट सैंक्शन किया गया था। वह एक नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट होना चाहिये और पब्लिक सैक्टर मे स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन वह प्लाट प्राइवेट सैक्टर के एक आदमी को दिया गया, जो बिजली के क्राइसेज आदि कारणो से उसको छोड गया।

परिवहन मत्री, श्री राजबहादुर ने इसी सदन मे घोषणा की थी कि फरक्का बाध खुल जाने के बाद गगा मे कलकत्ता से लेकर इलाहाबाद तक इन्लैण्ड वाटर का सर्विस चालू की जायेगी, लेकिन जो सर्विस पटना से गाजीपुर चल रही है, वह भी करीब करीब बन्द हो गई है। न उनके पास जहाज है, न ड्रेजिंग की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई उचित कार्यक्रम है।

जहा तक पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ का सम्बन्ध है, जब हम टी० एम० ओ० भेजते तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों का एक वैग

उनको गायब कर देता है । एक हफ्ते के बाद जब हम लिखते हैं, तो तार का पैसा वापिस कर दिया जाता है और पैसा पहुंचा दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार तार भी 15 दिनों के बाद पहुंचते हैं । मगर हम टेलीफोन से बलिया के साथ बात करना चाहते हैं, तो बात नहीं हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं ।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Finance for the Tax concessions announced by him on the 30th April, which are to the tune of Rs. 33 crores in the spheres of direct and indirect Taxation in the year 1975-76

The exemption of relief of one per cent *ad valorem* levy on certain items, should also have been extended to the small scale Industries because there is a general feeling and genuine demand of the small scale sector in the country, that if this levy is not withdrawn, instead of adding to Government revenue it may lead to more corruption, because such factories which are employing less than 50 persons and are run with power are exempted and similar factories employing 99 persons not using power are also exempted.

As you know Sir, it may so happen that the small scale industries may misuse these exemptions by adopting scrupulous methods in collusion with the corrupt officers and on the other hand the honest small scale industrialists may be harassed. Sir, this is a very pertinent point and the Hon'ble Finance Minister should seriously consider and withdraw the one per cent levy on small scale industries, which would not only help the small scale sector but would discourage corruption anticipated does to this one per cent levy The loss to the Government exchequer on this account may be recovered throuh some other methods.

Sir, as you know, Bihar which is a very backward State in the country where I come from, is not only rich in natural resources but has also abundant raw materials. But I am very sorry to say that the Centre has not been fair in allocating funds to our State of Bihar. All the important projects have been left unfinished and no scheme could be completed due to shortage of funds So, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to be liberal in allocating funds to Bihar, in future, if the Government really wants that Bihar should not be left a backward State. Few big industries in the State cannot achieve the goal of socialism There are many projects of which the project reports have been completed but are left untouched for want of funds and the public in general is suffering a good deal.

Sir, the Finance Ministry has done commendable job to stop smuggling but it is surprising that again the smuggled goods are seen in the big streets of Bombay. Calcutta and such other big cities of the country. The High Courts are also letting off the big smugglers. So, the Government should take some stringent action and steps immediately to keep big smugglers behind the bars till the smuggling in the country is completely rooted out.

Corruption in the Income Tax Offices is rampant throughout the country and no file moves till the Office Assistant is paid his illegal gratification and through them these Income Tax Officers receive huge sums of money as bribe, while assessing the incomes of contractors and other such big businessmen who are involved in such corruptions. I am really surprised that the lawyers and

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

doctors who make huge profits and receive very high fees do not show their genuine accounts and income in their income tax annual returns and the Government do not take any action against them.

The Finance Minister is fully aware of it he should do something about it and catch these big sharks also.

There should also be a ceiling on gold and gold ornaments. Rich families in the country and Saraf Bazar Businessmen are holding gold in the shape of gold ornaments and gold biscuits and gold bricks. I want to know what is the hesitation that Government has in passing an Act in this regard. Similarly, a ceiling on property is also essential because huge amounts of black money are concealed by big businessmen in the garb of properties and the Government is unaware of the same.

In many States, about 90 to 95 per cent pensions are being given to bogus freedom fighters which should be stopped forthwith The Government should appoint a screening committee at every State and district level to inquire into those bogus freedom fighters' cases and, on the other hand, give pensions to the *bona fide* freedom fighters even though the due dates for receiving such applications have passed.

Coming to the last point, as Mr. Mavalankar said, there is a dispute pending since 1971 between the All India State Bank of India supervising staff Federation and the management of the State Bank of India in regard to the review of the D.A. there is injustice caused to the officers of the State Bank of India because the D.A. on comparable salary base of Rs. 650 in most of the nationalised Banks is 171 per cent whereas in the State Bank of India, it is 80.5 per cent. In 1970, the rate of D.A. in the State Bank of India and in other Banks was almost on par. During the period 1970—73, a huge gap of Rs. 550 has developed between the D.A. of the State Bank officers and the D.A. of other Bank officers. The same is the situation in comparison with clerical staff of the State Bank. This should be sympathetically considered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to announce something about the Dearness Allowance, five instalments of which are legitimately due to the Central Government employees There may be so many difficulties. I know, he will have to consult the Cabinet and last but not the least the all-powerful Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who has got new ideas There is a growing discontent amongst the Central Government employees throughout the country. We are prepared to have a talk with the Finance Minister We had a talk with the Finance Secretary We are prepared to meet the Finance Minister. Let him discuss the matter with the representatives of the Central Government employees

My second point is that in today's newspapers, I have read the new item entitled, "Birla Probe Scuttled." It says that the probe which was started in 1971 by a special unit under the Ministry of Finance was going to submit its report when Shri V V Badami, Director of the Unit in-charge of the probe is being transferred to Madras and another officer who, it is said, is amenable to Birla house is being posted in his place. This is most unfortunate. When it has been found that there is an income-tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 34 crores, I believe, this officer is being transferred. I would like to know how far it is true.

My third point is that Shri Taneja, the Chairman of the Central Bank of India who is one of the very efficient officers—I have no account in the Central Bank, everyone says that he

is one of the finest Chairmen that we have—has not been granted extension....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring in individual cases.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has come in the newspapers. ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a healthy practice.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: He has not been granted extension I am told, the Chairman has not been granted an extension because he did not oblige a particular business house who wanted Rs. 1 crore Naturally, he threatened him that he will not be granted an extension This matter requires a thorough investigation and a reply from the Finance Minister If he is unable to reply to that let him say something about the Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees

Lastly, I would beg of him to remove excise duty on bidi He has exempted some items Let him do it in the case of bidi also.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have participated in this debate and have again projected the various relevant points, particularly with regard to the economic situation in our country Even though the Finance Bill deals mainly with taxation measures, taxation measures are not just for the purpose of collecting money for various purposes. Taxation measures have got to be effective instruments of our economic policy and, therefore, it is but appropriate that we discuss the economic situation, particularly when we discuss the Finance Bill.

Even now, in spite of the fact that the price trend has been on the decrease from September onwards, still, we should be cautious and we should be cautioned that the situation is still not completely under control, not only because of the internal situation but, to a certain extent, due to the uncertainties in the international situation also. Therefore, the various measures which we have taken for the purpose of containing the money demand, I am afraid, will have to be continued at least for some time more

But I want to give this assurance to the House that we will continuously keep reviewing the situation so that our monetary policies do not result in curtailment of production—particularly, production of essential commodities This will be our continuing endeavour. It is in this connection that we are all very much concerned with regard to the release of some of the top smugglers by the decision of the Delhi High Court The matter has been taken to the Supreme Court and interim ordres have also been passed Even though we are not in a position to re-arrest them, conditions have been imposed on them that every one of them will have to be reporting to the Police Station every day Therefore, it is possible, to a certain extent, to keep surveillance over these people. But, still, it may be possible for them, in spite of our surveillance, to again get into contact with their operators and try again to start this campaign It is from that point of view that we have gone on appeal in all the cases and we have placed the circumstances in which the High Court had given its decision and we are hoping that it would be possible for us to place all the matters before the Supreme Court and get a positive decision with regard to these matters.

It is most surprising. As a matter of fact, this has been placed before the Supreme Court in respect of two cases—one came up before the Madras High Court and the other before the Maharashtra High Court. Of course it was under MISA, and I am sure you would agree that the new Act which we have passed with regard to control over the foreign exchange regulations is more stringent than MISA.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not for the period of detention.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not for the period, but grounds etc.

Whereas the Madras and Maharashtra High Court asserted in these two cases that there were valid grounds for detention, the same grounds were found by the Delhi High Court to be inadequate, and they had therefore to be released. This is a matter of serious concerned and that is why we have taken this to the Supreme Court. There were some suggestions and we gave serious consideration to this aspect also—why should we not ignore this order and issue separate orders for the purpose of re-arresting them, or even have separate legislation immediately so that we may re-arrest them. After all, we have taken all that into account and we have passed a particular measure; I don't know how we can further improve upon it. And it should not also be said that, in view of the High Court decision, we have passed an Act which is not bonafide; malafides should not be imputed to any decision taken by Parliament. We have to carefully consider that point also. If we pass another order, then that means that the original order is no longer in force and, therefore, the entire appeal before the Supreme Court will become ineffective and the appeals would have to be withdrawn or would be dismissed. These are the dilemmas. But, under the circumstances, we have taken the best measures possible of taking it to the Supreme Court and getting at least this much decision that they will have to report to the Police Station and it should be possible for us also to have surveillance over them. I am afraid, under the circumstances, no better decision could have been taken in this connection. But I am sure that even the judges, as citizens, should be greatly concerned with regard to the effect on the economy, particularly because of the smuggling activities. It is not as if these persons are very honest citizens going about with their legal avocations. They are all well-known offenders, well-known smugglers. The only difficulty is, once they become big enough, they are able to have a screen in front of them, so that they do not have direct links with the smuggling operations. This is the only difficulty. Therefore, the bigger the man, the gap between the actual operation and himself becomes larger and larger because he is able to put up all sorts of fence in front of him, so that he is not directly linked with the smuggling operation. Taking all these into account, it will be our endeavour—and I want to give this assurance to the House and to the people—that, relentlessly and ruthlessly, we shall carry forward these anti-smuggling operations, not only in respect of arresting these people and putting them under detention but even with regard to the other preventive measures of using all the modern equipment we have for the purpose of seeing that smuggling does not take place—I am not prepared to say that it will not take place to any extent at all, but at least we shall see that we are able to control it to the largest extent possible. This will be our endeavour.

As long as we have these smuggling activities, this is a source of generation of black money not only within the country but also in foreign exchange, in other countries also. As a matter of fact, I was only recently in Hong Kong, Bangkok and Manila where we have a large number of Indians living there and carrying on various avocations. During the last three or four months, the legal remittances have considerably increased, and the value of the rupee in the illegal market also has considerably improved. I really do not know what would be the effect of the High Court decision. But still it has been reflected not only within India but it has been reflected in the international market also—the exchange market

also. That shows the effectiveness of the action we have taken and that we were in the right direction. Therefore, we have to pursue these measures. This is one aspect.

The second aspect is that this is not the only source of generation of black money. There are other sources here within India, tax exasion, black-marketing, hoarding, etc, and these also will have to be properly dealt with. Otherwise, whatever action we may take with regard to our monetary policies and fiscal measures, these would completely undo all the effects which we might be able to bring about by the action on the other fronts. Therefore, it would be our continuous endeavour to see that tax-evaders, hoarders and black-marketeers are also brought to book and they are also prevented from operating in such a way that this parallel economy goes on growing.

Very many suggestions have been made that this can be dealt with only by demonetisation. It might be a legitimate point of view, but the practical aspects also will have to be taken into account, and as far as Government is concerned, we have examined this and for the present it looks as if this is an impracticable proposition. I hope the House would be satisfied with this statement from me that, at present, it looks to be a little bit impracticable.

Then, the other question arises. It is not merely by monetary policies and fiscal policies that we would be able to bring new health to the economy. This has been recognised in my Budget speech and I have already said that, even though as an interim measure we have to resort to these measures, ultimately, a healthy economy can be brought about only by increasing production, particularly production of the mass consumption goods which are required as wage goods to cater to at least the basic minimum needs of the people as a whole. It is in that context that we have also identified the priorities. These priorities have been laid before the House in my budget speech and we had a very fruitful discussion when we had the general debate on the budget and I was also greatly benefited by the very many constructive points made by the hon. Members during the debate. I want to give this assurance to the House that in formulating our future policies, I am taking into account many of the useful suggestions that have been made in this House during that debate and further points that have been made during this debate.

As I pointed out in my budget speech, agriculture holds the key to our entire economy. In spite of the fact that we have got to industrialise and industrialisation has got to take place, but even for the purpose of hastening the process of industrialization, unless we have a strong and dynamic agricultural economy, the process of industrialization cannot be put through. And that is why, we have given the highest priority to agriculture. As I have already stated, agriculture just does not mean dealing with land and water alone, it has got to be backed for modernising agriculture by various industries also and we have given priorities to that also.

The other area in which we have given the highest priority is energy. It looks as if today the economy is just in the doldrums mainly because of scarcity of power, scarcity of fuel. Fortunately, coal production has picked up and the last year has ended with a level of production of 88 million tonnes, a record, and 10 million tonnes more over the previous years. I am sure, particularly those who were very critical about nationalization of the coal mines that it would lead to decrease in production, would at least now revise their views with regard to nationalization of coal mines. As a matter of fact, without nationalization of coal mines and rationalising the mining process at various places, this sort of increase could not have taken place with all

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the efforts and efficiency which some people claim for private sector They might have done one, two or three million tonnes more, not at this level, 10 million tonnes We have a programme for another ten million tonne increase during the current year

Apart from that, the generation of electricity has been giving us great concern Today, in my own State, Tamil Nadu, there is almost hundred per cent cut That means, there is no electricity at all This is the state of affairs of a State which was in the forefront at one time with regard to supply of electricity and generation of electricity Therefore, it is unfortunate that starting from hundred per cent cut, there are various grades of cuts, sixty per cent, fifty per cent, forty per cent cuts etc. Unless we set right the imbalance which has got into the generation, transmission and supply of electricity, whether it be in the agricultural sector or the industrial sector, we cannot have increase in production during the coming years That is why, we have given importance to it first of all, to have proper and greater generation within the existing capacity and to add also to the new capacity We had a full discussion about the energy sector here and I am sure, the Minister, incharge of energy, with his usual dynamism which he is imparting into his Ministry would have put forward to the House the emerging picture with regard to energy

I think, a point was made by Shri Venkatasubbaiah, that we should have super thermal power stations on pitheads if we have to solve the problem of energy, particularly the imbalances between the various regions. I thought I had given sufficient indication in my budget speech that this is going to be one of our main policies with regard to the generation of electricity, particularly by the Centre and naturally this requires much greater resources than we have provided for in the budget. Therefore, naturally the question will be put, if you have not allocated resources for these so-called super thermal power stations, how are you going to have these thermal power stations? We have had, even though some of my friends may not like it, put this scheme before the World Bank and fortunately, there has been a good and favourable response with regard to our schemes and I am glad to say that they are already seized of this matter As a matter of fact, I do not think any other suggestion from the Government of India has been taken up by the World Bank with so much of speed and urgency Already a team has visited here and we are hoping that at least one super thermal power station would be started during this year and I have given it as a programme for next year and we should start two more and before the end of the Fifth Plan we should have started at least five super thermal power stations in addition to the hydro-electric power stations of a bigger size like Kalinadi, etc This is how we are looking at it, apart from the various State Electricity Boards undertaking the usual development of energy in each State for which also we are giving the highest priority and allocation of financial resources and material resources also are being made on that basis It is on the basis of tackling the agricultural sector and getting greater production out of it and as a basis both for agricultural production and industrial development developing energy on a rational basis so that at least by the end of the Fifth Plan or during the Sixth Plan we reach a stage where we have enough of energy not only for what we already have by way of industrial establishments and for the purposes of agriculture, but it would take care of the future needs of the country

also with regard to increasing the industrial production. This should be our endeavour and I hope and trust the Planning Commission and the various Ministries involved in it would take care of it. As far as the finances are concerned, I have given the assurance that finance would not stand in the way of taking up any of the project anywhere. This is how we look at the economic picture. I also want to make one point with regard to the international situation.

As hon. Members are aware, it is a very uncertain and unstable situation which prevails there today, particularly, after the collapse of the dollar. What is the sort of new monetary, new international monetary system which is going to come into existence? Still, the picture is not clear. When we are going to reorganize the whole international monetary system, we have to take into account the requirements of the entire globe, not only of the developed countries but more so of the developing countries. But, unfortunately, the attempt today is for the developed countries to go in such a way that any new monetary system would be to their benefit and when it is to their benefit, it is at the cost of the developing nations. This is the real situation I find Recently, after taking over this portfolio, I had the occasion to attend two international meetings and in all the internaional meetings, if you look at and probe into the various suggestions which have been put forward by the developed nations, it is not in any way for the benefit of the developing countries, but, for the purpose and benefit of either the groups of nations and in some cases, even individual nations. This is how it is coming about and whether it be the exchange system, whether it be the valuation of gold or the role of gold or the SDRs in the monetary system, this is the attempt that is being made. But, unfortunately, today the developing countries are also aware of their needs. Developing countries are also aware of what the developed nations are aiming at and, therefore, with that awareness and with the large number of developing nations who are involved in it, we are trying to evolve a consensus with regard to the approach of the developing nations and with that consensus, we hope and trust that it should be possible for us to influence the future course of the evolution of a new monetary system, a new exchange system which would not only take care of the monetary system in each country but also in that process, enable the transfer of resources which was contemplated as part of the Development Decade, from the developed countries to the developing countries

Particularly in the context of the new difficulties, the developed countries are shirking away from the commitment which they have made-that during the development decade they would transfer at least 1 per cent of the GNP We are nowhere near that and because of these new difficulties they are trying to get away from the commitments We have got to be careful and perhaps new alignments will have to come about and new approaches will have to be made in the international field of economic development. Let us hope and trust that in the developing nations with this new awareness which is coming about in the various parts of the world, as a matter of fact this new emerging situation which has come about particularly in the South East Asian countries not only on the political front, on the economic and social front also, new forces would be emerging out. What is important is we should keep a track of this new emerging situation and new emerging forces and we should not in any way ignore these things. On the other hand we should take advantage of these things and not only participate but actively encourage these new forces-emerging forces-and have the capacity to take a lead on the economic front also with regard to the generation of new resources and build-

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ing up of a new society in this region. This is going to be quite a challenging task. But this challenging task will have to be faced and let us hope with the co-operation of this House and the co-operation of the people, India will play its part not only with regard to its own development but also for development of other developing nations in the World.

This is what I would like to place before this House with regard to the economic situation on the various suggestions which the hon. members have made. Not that I have dealt with every point, nor do I think it is necessary to deal with every point But—the general course of events I have indicated what attitude we have got to take, I have indicated here.

Now I would like to deal with some specific points, before I go to the provisions of the Bill. Not only during this Bill but during the Appropriation Bill I made commitments that I will reply to those points when I reply to the Finance Bill debate. One point I have already answered with regard to the smugglers case about which Mr. Madhu Limaye was greatly concerned. I do not think I should deal with this case again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allpore): The point is that you are feeling concerned. That is all.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think not only concerned, I feel a little bit perturbed also with regard to the developing situation and, therefore, I could give this assurance to the hon. member that whereas it is just a matter of concern, we will try to take action in a positive way so that we are able to deal with the situation.

Another point was raised by Mr. Limaye, which I would answer now. It is with regard to the matter concerning a member of this hon. House that he had accumulated large tracts of land, benami and there is evasion of wealth tax, income tax, etc. This matter is under the investigation of the department concerned and they have already taken some action. I want to assure the House again, whether it be a Member of this House or whether it be even a Minister, once a case is made out with regard to evasion, etc,.. action will be taken without fear or favour and in this case also such an action is being taken. Already to the tune of Rs. 1 crore or more, the resources have been identified which have not come under the tax net and further probe is being made in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let everyone start suspecting us.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You want to have the name of the Member? Well, I thought it is well-known: the name of the Member is Mr. M. Raju It is not a secret investigation is being done openly

Then, a question was raised about the Grindlays Bank. There were two matters which were brought in. One was with regard to publication of a map showing Kashmir as disputed territory and this happened in 1957 The matter was taken up with the Grindlays Bank and they have expressed regret in this respect and they have not published any map fortunately. So far as that is concerned, this was something which happened nearly 20 years ago and they have expressed regret. So, we need not be repeating that every now and them. The other point was with regard to discussion with the employees. This is a matter in regard to which I would say, the Labour Ministry is seized of the matter and they are taking all action necessary for the purpose of bringing out a settlement and I want to give this assurance that the law will take its own course with regard to the dispute between the employees and the bank.

Then, a matter was raised with regard to the State Bank and as you pointed out, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it was with regard to appointment of an individual but then the matter was raised as a certain matter of principle and I looked into it. After all, the State Bank is governed by a statute and there are the rules and regulations to govern the functioning of the bank. Therefore, I looked into it, to see whether there has been a violation of any statute or any regulation and I found this was in accordance with the rules. All the rules and regulations have been followed. So, this appointment was made by the executive committee. I thought this should go before the full Board so that they could take an overall view of the matter and come to a decision. I have been informed that the full board has endorsed the appointment of this particular individual as Deputy General Manager or some such post and therefore I do not find any irregularity. One may agree or disagree with the judgment of the Executive Committee or the full Board; but that is a different matter.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Was not the Reserve Bank director against it? Is it or is it not correct that the Director on bahalf of the Reserve Bank did not agree to his appointment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know whether one particular individual Board Member expressed any particular view or not. I am concerned with the decision of the Board as such. I don't think it woud be appropriate to ask what each individual member's view was and what view he took in a particular meeting. That would be going rather too far and simply because one Member has expressed a different pont of view simply because he comes from Reserve Bank, do you mean to say everybody else's view should be overruled because the Director of Reserve Bank said so? It would become absurd.

[Then the other question was raised about dearness allowance. This is not a simple matter as the hon. Member seems to think. It is not as if Mr. Banerjee alone is concerned with the welfare of the Government employees. This is unfortunately the impression which he wants to create day in and day out. We, representing the Government are much more interested in the welfare, discippline and the working of the employees. In all thse matters one should not try to secure a political advantage out of a particularly difficult situation. What is important is this, and this is what I have been saying from the very beginning.

15 hrs.

We are passing through a very difficult economic situation; there are strains on the economy. (*Interruptions*). If the people so decide, you can take over from us. Unfortunately, the people are not going to give you that chance. That is the real difficulty.]

The point for consideration is this. We are going through a very difficult situation and one of the factors which has to be taken into account is the inflationary situation in the country. Fortunately, we have contained it and the prices are, if not dramatically, slowly and progressively coming down. Do you want to disturb this trend? After all we gave three instalments to the employees when the index reached a particular point. After that, it has not gone up. It is still coming down.

Therefore, as a matter of fact, the question is: would you like to have more D.A. and greater inflation so that even what you get in terms of rupee value will be much less or would you want a more stablised economy where the prices not only get stabilised and also go down so that what you are able to get for a rupee goes on increasing? What would you

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

like to have? This is the problem with which we are faced and, it is not, as if, I am coming to a particular canclusion with regard to the demand but this is one of the aspects which they will have to take into account in raising their demand and in pressing their demand also beyond a certain limit This is what I would like to place before the House

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: This is on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Unfortunately we are all concerned with those who are already fully employed least realising there are millions and milions of people the largest number of them, who do not have even one-tenth of what those people are getting But, still, all of us are becoming advocates for all those who are fully employed to day least realising that there are millions of the people outside this system altogether, unfortunately we all of us form part of the system So, do you want to go on inflating this system to the disadvantage of the large masses, of the illiterate masses, who are in the rural areas and even in the urban areas who are unemployed?

This is the real trouble. While I do agree that we have to take care of the welfere of these people, I wish the other aspect also is taken into account that there is greater discipline amogst the employees that they produce more work than go on doing less work Unfortunately, can anyone of us with any conscience say that discipline is being maintained and the work is being turned out according to what is expected? But, still, if you go on emphasing only on the rights of our employees without emphasising on their own duties not only to themselves but to the large masses of the people from whom I have to collect all these taxes in spite of all the protests from all the hon Members and, if I have to go by way of giving D.A. without taking into account the development of the economy as a whole, I do not know how I can justify myself either before the House or before the country as a whole. This is what you should take into consideration. [And, in this context, we have to take into account the points mentioned by Prof. Dandavate with regard to the State Government employees also. It is not as if they belong to a completely separte category and, therefore, we could ignore them completely.]

As a matter of fact, in the same house or the neighouring house, a brother may be in the Central Government or another brother may be in the State Government Therefore it is not just a question that we have got the Nasik Printing Press or we have got the powers to tax more and more and collect the tax and, therefore, whatever the D A may be according to them, they are entitled to may be paid Whatever it might be, the result arising out of it—the disparity that might arise between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees —I do not think we can ignore this aspect Not only that We have to take into account not only the Central Government employees and the State Government employees but we have also to take into account the employees in the industrial soctors—both the private as well as the public sectors—eighteen million people who are employed to-day representing the various institutions in the country to-day, government institutions and the private institutions who are safeguarded by these various formulae or at least within this there must be some sort of a uniformity with regard to their wages and D A. etc. This is what we are trying to arrive at Simply because a person is in the Reserve Bank or in the LIC or any of the commercial banks it does not mean that their wage structure should be a particular thing and dearness allowance be paid whatever might be the effect of that payment on the economy as a whole and on the func-

tioning of the banks themselves. All these matters will have to be taken into account. As I have already stated it is not payment of dearness allowance or withholding of the dearness allowance which is going ultimately to matter. It is a question of increasing our production. Are we contributing to create an atmosphere in which there will be greater productivity and greater production or are we contributing to an atmosphere of greater and greater agitation for the enforcement of rights and not obligations?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, with your permission, I just want to know. Do you feel the Maharashtra Government resources are adequate enough to meet the demands and that is why you do not want to give Central assistance or you feel you are not in a position to give because in some States parity has been established?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Fortunately or unfortunately, Maharasbtra is the richest State and it is the richest State which has come up for assistance for the first time whereas other State Governments have not come up for this demand. Those who have got more should get more, this is unfortunately the philosophy under which we are functioning and to which the socialist friends want to subscribe.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I fully agree with you that the Maharashtra Government can do without your assistance.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: It is not a question of Maharashtra Government There are very many other State Governments where they are not able to do as much as the Maharashtra State Government is doing. So, it is a question of looking into the whole picture of our wage structure and also as to how we are going to meet the obligations. This is a matter which will have to be looked into. Therefore, why take Maharashtra in isolation. It does not mean because he is a Member from that State he should ignore the total picture.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Please don't mis-interpret I am not here as a Maharashtrian I am more as an Indian I agree with you that Maharashtra Government can afford to pay and, as such, no favour be shown to Maharashtra.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM This matter was gone into by the Finance Commission and the Finance Commission has transferred adequate resources on all accounts to the State Governments to meet their obligations Because of the unforeseen inflationary situation which has set in not only the State Governments but also the Central Government is finding itself in great difficulty and, therefore, instead of taking an isolated or a seotarian attitude we have to look at the picture as a whole and we have to take a decision on this This is what I would like to mention in regard to this.

I would like to deal with one other matter . .

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Sir, what is his final reply?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I am prepared to talk with the representatives of the employees and I am prepared to put the whole case before them.

The process has just started. We have had just one meeting. It is not going to end in one meeting I am sure, we would have a few more meetings and exchange of views and I am sure we will be able to arrive at some satisfactory solution provided everyone is prepared to realise the overall situation which prevails in the country today.

I was referring to the point raised by Shri Janeshwar Misra. He produced what he called a photostat copy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the original.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not the original. Photostat copy of an alleged original. I am using it purposely. This letter is dated 7th November, 1967 and I will read it out because it is better the entire House knows about it. This is supposed to be a letter to one Shri S. S. Kothari, President, Hindalco, Ranukoot. The letter is written to him.

"Dear Sir,

We met the Prime Minister and her Private Secretary. We have paid a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the PS. He has promised us that he will use all his influence to see that no trade union activity is allowed in Hindalco."

This is the sort of commitment which the Prime Minister is alleged to have made and for which, it was alleged that Rs. 5 lakhs has been passed throuh the PS. This is not the first time that this matter has been raised. His esteemed counterpart in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Raj Narain has taken up this matter. This matter was placed before the Prime Minister and after finding that this matter has again been raised here, she has written the following letter to the Speaker.

"Dear Dr. Dhillon,

I find from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha that on the Second May, while speaking on the Finance Bill, Shri Janeshwar Misra alleged that Shri S S. Kothari, President, Hindalco, Renukoot had paid Rs. 5 lakhs to my Private Secretary to crash trade union activity in that company. He read out a letter allegedly written on behalf of this Company to Shri Kothari. This is an entirely baseless allegation. Nobody on behalf of Hindalco ever gave any amount to my Private Secretary or any other officer in my Secretariat. Sometime ago, a photostat copy of the letter which presumably Shri Misra read in the House was brought to our notice by Shri Raj Narain, M.P. I ordered an investigation into the matter which showed that the said photostat copy was a forgery and that no officer of the Hindalco had ever written.."

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को प्रिवलेज कमेटी के पास भेजा जाए और दस्तखतों को एटेस्ट करवाया जाए, उनकी जांच करवाई जाए ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Kindly sit down. You have got the prerogative privilege will be raised against you for bringing in a photostat copy.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इसको कमेटी के पास भेजें और जांच करवा लें ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Kindly wait till you get the full letter and them you can say whatever wou like. I know what sorts of things you would say.

"I ordered an investigation into the matter which showed that the said photostat copy was a forgery and that no officer of the Hindalco had ever written such a letter. The results of investigation were communicated to Shri Raj Narain by my Secretariat. When he insisted that the letter was genuine and wanted a further probe into the matter, it was suggested to him that for any further investigation the original letter would be necessary which might be produced. My Secretariat did not get any reply from Shri Raj Narain. I am writing this letter to put on record the correct facts regarding Shri Mishra's allegation."

(*Interruptions*). These are the sorts of allegations.

(*Interruptions*). After all, today, photography has so much developed

that you can inter-pose anything with anything else. That is why, when a photostat copy is produced before the Courts, they insist on the original Without the original, we cannot come to any conclusion at all (*Interruptions*) You look at it Do you think that any officer in his senses would put it down in writin that he has seen the Prime Minister and the Private Secretary and he had paid Rs 5 lakhs? On the face of it, it is ridiculous Only brains like him would come forward to put these ideas and try to think that the people would be taken in by it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM With great respect to the hon member, I want to submit that this should be treated with contempt and should not be taken notice of

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE The Tulmohan Ram case was also treated with contempt initially Then it was changed Let it be investigated.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जिन लोगो ने दस्तखत किए हैं उनके दस्तखतो की जाच करा ली जाए । यह मैं खुद चाहता हू । घूसखोरी और बईमानी को आप इस तरह छिपा नही सकते है । चिल्ला कर आप हकीकत पर पर्दा डाल सकते है । तुलमोहन राम ने जाच की माग नही की थी, मैं कर रहा हू । ससदीय कमेटी बैठाइये और पता लगाइये कि रुपया दिया गया या नही दिया गया । जो मुझे दोषी बता रहे हैं, उनको मैं जाच के लिए कह रहा हू ।

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) I say produce the original, not the fabricated stuff

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM With regard to the various provisions in the Finance Bill, Shri Mavalankar made the point that I had indiscriminately taxed first and shown some concessions later This is rather unfortunate. If I do not show any concession, you accuse me of not being responsive at all. When I respond, you say 'Your original taxation was wrong'. I think he should have a better sense of appreciation with regard particularly to taxation measures I want to tell him that even though I have just taken over the Finance portfolio I have been a Minister for ten years in my own State and I can claim credit with regard to functioning in this capacity with regard to various taxation measures etc Therefore. I do not think he seriously meant it, particularly considering his intelligence

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE So long as humour is not unparliamentary, this is permissible

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM But the difficulty particularly with regard to taxation measures is that if you give concessions, you can always feel there should be more concessions I have to draw the line somewhere Since the right of decision is given to me where to draw the line taking into account the varrous representations made to me inside the House and outside. I have tried my best to respond to the various genuine representations made It is in that light that I would like the House to take it If I had not put any taxation at all, I am sure there would be much greater thumping and clapping Unfortunately, in our situation we have to take care of the increasing development that has to take place withm the economy and not to indulge in deficit financing for the purpose of this development These are the constraints within which I have to function

In this connection, one suggestion was made why not raise the income-tax base from Rs 6,000 to Rs 7 500? Some people said Rs 10,000, some said Rs 12 000 and some Rs 15 000 It was only recently, last year, that we raised it from Rs 5,000 to Rs 6.000 and we brought down the percentage

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

from the highest level of taxation. As I said in my budget speech, I would not like to interfere with it immediately Let us see how this year works out with regard to the income tax levy and collections and on that basis if it becomes necessary that we should revise the base or we should revise the percentage of taxation it could be looked into

SHRI S M BANERJEE With the Pay Commission's recommendations, it should be Rs 8,000

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I shall kept that in mind

Then with regard to bidi, a good deal of representation has been made Even though I do not smoke and I do have some prejudice against smoking that has not affected my proposals with regard to taxation of bidi. It was not an *ad* hoc decision I am sure hon Members are aware that we appointed a high level committee with the Planning Commission member, Shri Shivaraman, as Chairman and quite a few other taxation experts to go into the entire system of tobacco taxation.

They have submitted a report They have gone into the development of the tax during the last 20—25 years, where our emphasis was to tax at the farm level; whatever might be the difficulty with regard to the farmer, do not worry about it and go on having tax at the farmer's level, because tobacco itself could be taxed it does not matter what is produced later on They took into account the fact that it is spread throughout the country To have an effective system of taxation without loopholes etc on the tobacco leaf itself at the farmer's level, they were confronted with extra-ordinary difficulties They have made an assessment that today with all the machinery we have which includes some corrupt elements, about Rs. 20—30 crores are lost by way of taxes at that level Therefore they have made a recommendation: instead of taxing raw material, in a phased way, tax the commodities, it is easier to identity commodities and take into account the users of those commodities If it is a poor man who uses it, tax it at a lower level, if it is at middle-class level, a little higher and if it is the elite consumption, go to the utmost limit It is the beginning of that process that we have lowered the rate on tobacco and increased the rate on product, particularly biri, cigarettes, etc I know that biri is also produced in decentralised ways and it is likely to create difficulties as in the case of farmers, if not to the same *extent*, to *some extent* at least I would go into the matter and try to simplify procedures so that the biri industry does not get into difficulties Already the exercise is on and when it is completed, I may also take the hon Members into confidence and show how the matter has been simplified so that there may not be undue difficulties with regard to the levy of tax I am prepared to have a small committee also to go into it and if they could make any further suggestions I shall try to improve those things (*Interruptions*) *I* should respectfully submit that this should be left as it is Let us see how it works and let us review it towards the end of this year If any modifications are necessary, if annulment is necessary, we can consider it I do not have a closed mind with regard to this We shall review it in the later part of the year and let us take some decisions during that time

Various other things have generally been welcomed and I do not think that I need to make any particular point with regard to other matters. Certainly I shall deal with some of them when they are taken up during the clause-by-clause consideration stage; if any points are made at that time, I shall try to meet them.

I have made an honest attempt not only to respond to the situation but also to see that the tax measures do not become harassment measures and it will be my continuous endeavour during my Finance Ministership to see that while the tax has got to be levied it is collected in a humane way; it is done in such a way that it does not cause harassment to the people and does not impede production This would be my endeavour.

Apart from the Finance Bill, the matter with regard to jute carpet backing was raised this morning, namely, the removal of the export duty Hon Members are aware that this is a commodity which is completely exported and used mostly in the USA There is competition with regard to this from Bangla Desh and other countries which are producing this; we are under-cut. Therefore, in that context there is absolutely no demand for our carpet backing material and they were getting accumulated As a matter of fact banks had been asked to give them a little more resources This could not go on indefinitely. That is why after full investigation the Commerce Ministry came to the conclusion that this export duty should be removed and they made a recommendation and we fully examined it in all details and the Finance Ministry also came to the same conclusion That is why this export duty had been removed. Let us hope that before long the jute industry will regain its strength and the labourers, etc. who had been laid off will be taken back and the industry will begin functioning in the proper manner.

And one thing which I would like to mention before I sit down is with regard to the matter about which representation was made and perhaps it may not be evident from the Finance Bill itself that cotton ginning should not be taxed—that is one per cent taxation. We referred it to the Law Ministry and it came to the conclusion that this could not be considered to be a processing at all It is only removing the seeds from the lint. Therefore, it cannot be considered to be a manufacturing process and we cannot levy a tax on that. That is why it does not find a place at all Only when it is leviable, we can exempt it.

One other point I would like to make to with regard to the printing industry. There I had earlier included all the other job work except small news papers, magazines and books I would like to encourage big newspapers, magazines, etc. I would like to exempt the whole printing industry from this one per cent levy because except for the big newspapers and magazine I would like to encourage the printing industry as a whole, taking into account the useful function it discharges not only with reference to the private sector but with regard to the public sector also We want into it as to how much have to pay for our cheque books, for our nationalised banks. I thought it was a big amount and so I thought I would remove that also. These are the things which I would like to place before the House and therefore I hope and trust that with the modifications which I have put before this House, this House would give whole-hearted approval to this Finance Bill and in the working of the Finance Bill. I want again to give this assurance that I shall try to remove the various irksome measures which are there and various difficulties which are confronted by the tax-payers will be lessened as much as possible. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tral Government for the financial year 1975-76, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments to Clause 2.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(*Amendment of section 10*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up Clause 3. We have amendment No. 1 by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya.

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8,—

omit lines 10 and 11 (1)

इस क्लाज में डेरी फार्मिंग आदि में होने वाली इनकम की एग्जैम्प्शन को खत्म कर दिया जा रहा है। इससे डेरी फार्मिंग पर विपरीत असर पड़ेगा। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूं कि यह एग्जैम्प्शन बनी रहे और इसलिये लाइन 10 और 11 को डिलीट कर दिया जाये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री इसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already shown the concession with regard to that. So, we are not able to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Amendment No. 1 to Clause 3 moved by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendements to Clauses 4 and 5. The question is:

"That Clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 40A*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 6. There are two Government amendments.

Amendment made:

For lines 33 to 39 at page 8 and *for* lines 1 to 4 at page 9,

Substitute—

"(7) (a) Subject to the provisions of clause (b), no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any provision (whether called as such or by any other name) made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason.

(b) Nothing in clause (a) shall apply in relation to—(i) any provision made by the assessee for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of any contribution towards an approved gratuity fund, or for the purpose of payment of any gratuity, that has become payable during the previous year;

(ii) any provision made by the assessee for the previous year relevant

to any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1973 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent the amount of such provision does not exceed the admissible amount, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(1) the provision is made in accordance with an actuarial valuation of the ascertainable liability of the assessee for payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason;

(2) the assessee creates an approved gratuity fund for the exclusive benefit of his employees under an irrevocable trust, the application for the approval of the fund having been made before the 1st day of January, 1976; and

(3) a sum equal to at least fifty percent of the admissible amount, or where any amount has been utilised out of such provision for the purpose of payment of any gratuity before the creation of the approved gratuity fund, a sum equal to at least fifty per cent of the admissible amount as reduced by the amount so utilised, is paid by the assessee by way of contribution to the approved gratuity fund before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the balance of the admissible amount or, as the case may be, the balance of the admissible amount as reduced by the amount so utilised, is paid by the assessee by way of such contribution before the 1st day of April, 1977.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of this sub-section, "admissible amount" means the amount of the provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason, to the extent such amount does not exceed an amount calculated at the rate of eight and one-third percent. of the salary (as defined in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule) of each employee entitled to the payment of such gratuity for each year of his service in respect of which such provision is made.

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason has been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee for any assessment year, any sum paid out of such provision by way of contribution towards an approved gratuity fund or by way of gratuity to any employee shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee of the previous year in which the sum is so paid.". (103).

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

Amendment made:

104. Page 10, *after* line 23, *insert*,—

"(ix) as a loan from any person where the loan is secured by the creation of a mortgage, charge or pledge of any assets of the company (such loan being hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as the relevat loan) and the amount of the relevant loan, together with the amount of any other prior debt or loan secured by the creation of a mortgage, charge or pledge of such assets, is not more than seventy-five per cent of the price that such assets would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of creation of the mortgage, charge or pledge for the relevant loan;" (104)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There are no amendments to Clauses 7 to 10. The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Insertion of new section 80FF)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up Clause 11 There are Government amendments 105 to 114 to Clause 11.

Amendments made

Page 13, lines 7 and 8, *for* "his child wholly or mainly dependent on him" *substitute* "a dependent". (105)

Page 13, line 17, *for* "child" *substitute* "dependent". (106)

Page 13, line 16, *for* "technology" *substitute* "technology or business management". (107)

Page 13, line 24, *for* "child" *substitute* "dependent". (108)

Page 13, line 18, *for* "child" *substitute* "dependent". (109)

Page 13, line 20, *for* "technology" *substitute* "technology or business management" (110).

Page 13, line 24, *for* "child" *substitute* "dependent" (111)

Page 13, line 27, *for* "children" *substitute* "dependents" (112)

Page 13, line 29, *for* "children" *substitute* "dependents" (113)

Page 13, lines 30 and 31, *substitute*—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) "dependent" in relation to an individual, means a child, brother or sister of the individual, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

(b) "degree course", "post-graduate course" and "diploma" (114)

(C. Subramaniam)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are two other amendments to Clause 11, amendment Nos. 2 and 3, by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 27, *for* "two children" *substitute* "four children". (2)

Page 13, lines 28 and 29, *for* "two such children" *substitute* "four such children". (3)

क्लाज 11 में कहा गया है कि केवल दो बच्चों की शिक्षा पर होने वाले खर्च का डिडक्शन दिया जायेगा। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि दो के बजाय चार बच्चों की शिक्षा पर होने वाले खर्च का डिडक्शन दिया जाये। आज की परिस्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि चार बच्चों के सम्बन्ध में यह लाभ मिल सके। मुझ आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sure the hon. member would agree that population is one of our main problems. That is why we have limited it to two. Four will be very much on the generous side; I think we should limit to two.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Insertion of new sections 80 JJ)

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

Page 18, lines 1 and 2,—

for "ten thousand rupees" *substitute*—"eighteen thousand rupees" (4)

Page 18, line 3,—

for "ten thousand rupees" *substitute*—"eighteen thousand rupees" (5)

इस क्लाज में डेरी फार्मिंग आदि से होने वाली प्राफिट पर डिडक्शन देने की सीमा 10,000 रुपये रखी गई है। मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा यह चाहता हूं कि इस रकम को बढ़ा कर 18,000 रुपये कर दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have given my own amendment saying "Rs. 10,000 or one-third of the income, whichever is higher". In view of that, I hope the hon. member would not press his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 4 and 5 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

Amendment made:

Page 18, line 3, *for* "ten thousand rupees.", *substitute* "one-third of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher.". (115)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20—(Amendment of section 194A)

Amendment made:

Page 21, line 24, *for* "four hundred", *substitute* "one thousand". (116)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Consequential amendments to certain sections)

Amendments made:

Page 24, in line 7, *for* "The following amendment (being an amendment of s) *substitute* "The following amendments (being amendments of s)". (117)

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Page 24, *for* line 10 *substitute*—

"In section 155,—

(a) in sub-section (5A), the following". (118).

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

Amendment made:

Page 24, *for* line 17, *substitute* "transferred such land.";

(b) *after* sub-section (12), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(13) where in the assessment for any year, any provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for a deduction in the computation of the income of the assessee under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" on the ground that all the conditions specified in sub-clause (ii) (2) and sub-clause (ii) (3) of clause (b) of sub-section (7) of section 40A had not been complied with before the assessment was made and subsequently the assessee complies with such of those conditions as had not been complied with, the disallowance originally made shall be deemed to have been wrongly made and the Income-tax Officer shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, 1977.". (119)

(Shri C. Subramaniam).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are no amendments to clauses 25 to 32.

The question is:

"That clauses 25 to 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:: Now, we shall take up clause 33.

Amendment made:

Page 28, in line 21, *for* "In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944", *substitute* "(1) In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944".

Page 28, *after* line 33, *insert*—

"(2) The amendment made to item No. 18 in the First Schedule of the Central Excises Act by pargraph (ii) of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to have had effect on and from the 1st day of March, 1975 and accordingly—

(a) refunds shall be made of all duties collected which would not have been collected if the amendment had come into force on that date; and

(b) recoveries shall be made of all duties which have not been collected but which would have been collected if the amendment had so come into force.".

(Shri C. Subramaniam)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 37 were added to the Bill

Clause 38—(Amendment of Act 74 of 1956)

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

Page 31, line 30, *for* "four percent" *substitute* "two per cent" (6)

Page 31, line 33, *for* "four percent" *substitute* "two per cent" (7)

Page 32, omit lines 1 to 3 (8)

Page 32, line 10, *for* "four per cent" *substitute* "two per cent" (9)

Page 32 line 12, *for* "four per cent" *substitute* "two per cent" (10)

मैं अपने संशोधन के द्वारा चाहता हूं कि सेल्स टैक्स के रेट को 4 परसेंट से कम कर के 2 परसेंट किया जाये। 4 परसेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कई दूसरी मदों में टैक्स रिलीफ दी घोषणा की है। अगर वह इस जरेट को 4 परसेंट से कम कर के 2 परसेंट कर देंगे तो सैन्ट्रल सेल्स टैक्स के मामले में लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM As far as the Central Sales Tax is concerned the existing rate is 3 per cent As the hon Member wants it from 3 per cent to 2 per cent, evidently, he is not quite serious about his own amendment

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the amendments to vote

Amendments Nos 6 to 10 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 38 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are so many amendments Shri Damani is not here Shri Banerjee, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Yes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Dr Pandeya

DR LAXMINARAIAN PANDEYA: I beg to move

Page 34 line 16,—

for "Rs 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 10,000" (11)

Page 34, line 17,—

for "12 per cent", *substitute* "8 per cent" (12).

Page 34, line 18,—

for Rs 6,000' *substitute* "Rs 10 000" (13)

Page 34, line 19,—

for "Rs 10 000 *substitute* "Rs 12 000" (14)

Page 34 line 19,—

for "Rs 6 000 *substitute* 'Rs 10 000' (15)

Page 34, line 20 —

for "15 per ent" *substitute* "10 per cent" (16)

Page 34, line 22,—

for "Rs 10,000" *substitute* "Rs 12,000" (17)

Page 35, line 17,—

for "Rs 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 10,000" (18).

Page 35, line 20,—

for "Rs 6,000' *substitute* "Rs. 10,000" (19).

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya]

Page 35, line 21,—

for "15 per cent" *substitute* "10 per cent" (20).

Page 35, line 22,—

for "Rs. 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 10,000" (21).

Page 35, line 23,—

for "Rs. 10,000" *substitute* "Rs 12,000" (22).

Page 35, line 23,—

for "Rs. 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 10,000" (23).

Page 35, line 24,—

for "20 per cent" *substitute* "15 per cent" (24).

Page 35, line 25,—

for "Rs 10,000" *substitute* "Rs. 12,000" (25).

Page 35, line 26,—

for "Rs. 10,000" *substitute* "Rs. 12,000" (26).

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: I beg to move.

Page 24, line 16,—

for "Rs 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 8,000" (70).

Page 34, line 18,—

for "Rs. 6,000" *substitute* "Rs 8,000" (72).

Page 34, line 19,—

for "Rs. 6,000" *substitute* "Rs 8,000" (74).

Page 34, line 12,—

for "50 per cent" *substitute* "60 per cent.' (76).

Page 35, line 1,—

for "60 per cent" *substitute* "70 per cent' (77).

Page 35, line 4,——

for "70 per cent" *substitute* "80 per oent" (78).

Page 35, line 20,—

for "Rs. 6,000" *substitute* "Rs. 8,000" (79).

Page 35, line 21,—

for "15 per cent" *substitute* "12 per cent" (80).

Page 36, line 4,—

for "60 per cent" *substitute* "65 per cent" (82)

Page 36, line 7,—

for "70 per cent" *substitute* "80 per cent' (83).'

Page 36, line 19,—

for "15 per cent" *substitute* "10 per cent" (84).

Page 36, line 21,—

for "25 per cent" *substitute* "20 per cent" (85)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अपने संशोधनों के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आज की परिस्थिति में लोगों की आय जितनी बढ़ी है, उसके हिसाब से इन्कम टैक्स की छट के सम्बन्ध में 6 हजार रुपये की जो राशि रखी गई है, वह बहुत थोड़ी है और इसलिये। उसको बढ़ा कर 10 हजार रुपये करना चाहिये आज के समय में जबकि रुपये की कीमत केवल 25 पैसे है यह बहुत कम है। इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एकमत से मांग की है कि इस राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए। चूंकि उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं और जीवनोपयोगी सामग्री के दाम में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, इसलिये इस राशि में वृद्धि करना भी आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे। वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति में कर्मचारियों तथासामान्य व्यक्तियों के लिये यह आय सीमा ठीक नहीं है, इसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI S M BANERJEE: In my amendment, I have said First Schedule, for "Rs 6,000" substitute "Rs. 8,000". After the implementation of the Pay Commissions recommendations, the salary has gone up Last year, when it was Rs 5000/- then some of us wanted to raise it to Rs 10,000/ and one of the hon Members wanted to raise it to Rs. 12,000/ Then Shri Y B Chavan said "Let us wait for one year" Now the Pay Commission's recommendations have been implemented and if you change it to Rs 8,000, at least persons upto Class II will be covered

In the next amendment I have suggested the substitution of 8 per cent for 12 per cent In the next one I have suggested the substitution of Rs 8,000 for Rs 6,000

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He need not read all of them

SHRI S M BANERJEE They are all consequential I only want the minimum to be raised to Rs 8 000

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I have already dealt with the subject a little bit extensively in my reply to the debate Though it was stated that the position could be reviewed after one year, the effects of the changes made last year would be known only during this year, because the assessing of the income of last year would be done this year That is why I said that we have to see how the situation develops during the year and then review it again Unfortunately in our country there are a few rich people who have to be soaked The rest of the people are either poor or less poor So unfortunately the less poor people have also to pay taxes

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will now put to vote Amendment Nos 11 to 26 moved by Dr Laxminarayan Pandeya and Amendment Nos 70, 72 74, 76 to 80 and 82 to 85 moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 26, 70 72, 74, 76 to 80 and 82 to 85 were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA I beg to move:

Page 56 line 12 –

for "Two thousand and one hundred rupees' *substitute* "One thousand and five hundred rupees" (27)

—

Page 56 line 19,—

for "Forty per cent" *substitute* "Twenty-five per cent" (28)

Page 56, line 24,—

for "Ninety paise' *substitute* "Fifty paise" (29)

Page 56, line 27,—

for "Ten rupees" *substitute* "One rupee" (30).

Page 56, line 28,—

for "Four rupees" *substitute* "Fifty paise' '(31)

Page 57, line 2,—

for "Thirty-five per cent" *substitute* "Twenty-five per cent" (32)

Page 57, line 7,—

for "Thirty per cent" *substitute* 'Twenty per cent' (33)

Page 57, lines 10 and 11,—

for "Thirty per cent" *substitute* "twenty per cent" (34)

Page 57 line 11,–

for "Forty per cent' *substitute* "Twenty-five per cent' (35)

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

Page 57, line 20,—

(i) *omit* "(a) (i)"

(ii) *omit* "b" (36).

Page 57, line 28,—

for "Fifteen per cent" *substitute* "Five per cent" (37).

Page 58, line 10 and 11,—

for "three rupees and eighty paise" *substitute* "Two rupees and fifty paise" (38).

Page 58,—

omit lines 15 and 16 (39).

Page 61,—

omit lines 21 to 31. (40).

Page 62,—

omit lines 3 to 9. (41).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 56, lines 6 and 7,—

for "Thirty seven and a half per cent" *substitute* "Thirty per cent" (86).

Page 56, line 10,—

for "One rupee and ninety paise" *substitute* "ninety paise" (87).

Page 58,—

omit lines 22 and 23. ((89).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I beg to move†

Page 56, line 6,—

for "Thirty seven and a Half" *substitute* "Thirty and a half" (62)

Page 56, line 10,

for "One rupee and ninety paise" *substitute* "one rupee" (93).

Page 56, line 12,—

for "Two thousand and one hundred" *substitute* "One thousand" (94).

Page 56, line 27,—

for "Ten" *substitute* "Five and a half" (96).

Page 56, line 28,—

for "Four rupees" *substitute* "One rupee and twenty paise" (97).

Page 58, lines 10 and 11,—

for "Three rupees and eighty paise" *substitute* "Three rupees and ten paise" (98).

Page 58, line 15,—

for "Eighty" *substitute* "Ten" (99).

Page 61, line 21,—

for "One" *substitute* "0.1" (100).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAN: I beg to move:†

Page 58, line 22 and 23,—

for "Ten per cent *ad valorem*" *substitute* "Two rupees and fifty paise per kilogram" (122).

For lines 26 and 27 at page 58, lines 3 to 31 at page 59 and lines 3 to 10 at page 60, *substitute*—

"18. RAYON AND SYNTHETICS FIBRES AND YARN INCLUDING TEXTURED YARN, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—

(i) Fibres and Yarn, other than Textured Yarn.	Eighty-five rupees per kilogram.
(ii) Textured Yarn produced out of Base Yarn.	The duty for the time being leviable on the Base Yarn, if not already paid, *plus twenty* rupees per kilogram.
(iii) Other textured Yarn	One hundered and five rupees per kilogram."

† Amendments Nos. 92 to 94 and 96 to 100 moved with the recommendation of the President.

†Amendments Nos. 122 and 123 moved with the recommendation of the President.

Explanation I.—"Fibres and Yarn other than Textured Yarn", shall be deemed to include—

(i) man-made fibres;

(ii) man-made metallic yarn;

(iii) spun (discontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content; and

(iv) man-made filament (continuous) yarn that has not been processed to introduce crimps, coils, loops or curls along the length of the filaments, but does not include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.

Explanation II.—"Textured Yarn" means yarn that has been processed to introduce crimps, coils, loops or curls along the length of the filaments and shall include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.

Explanation III.—"Base Yarn" means yarn falling under sub-item (1) of this Item from which the Textured Yarn has been produced." (123).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding the amendments of Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, some of them could not be moved because the recommendation of the President has not been received. With regard to amendment No. 128, it is the same as amendment No. 30. So, none of them could be moved. I am told that he applied only today for President's recommendation.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैंने अपने अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा आइटम नं० 6 में 2100 रुपये के स्थान पर 1500 रुपये रखने की मांग की है। इसका कारण यह है कि लगातार पेट्रोल के दामों में जिस प्रकार से वृद्धि हुई है और लोगों को जिस प्रकार से कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उस को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि इस में और वृद्धि किया जाना युक्तिसंगत नहीं है। साधारण व्यक्ति के लिये किसी वाहन में बैठना या छोटा वाहन स्कूटर आदि रखना भी कठिन हो गया है।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट टायलेट्स और उसके दूसरे प्रपरेशंस से संबंधित है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में पर्याप्त रूप से पहले ही काफी वृद्धि हो चुकी है। अब और वृद्धि करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

तीसरा अमेंडमेंट आइटम नं० 17 में है प्रिंटिंग एंड राइटिंग पेपर्स के बारे में। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस के बारे में पहले ही हमें आश्वासन दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं इस में और भी विचार करें और सभी प्रकार के प्रिंटिंग व राइटिंग पेपर्स पर प्रस्तावित कर वापस लें

चौथा अमेंडमेंट काटन टैक्सटाइल्स यार्न के बारे में है। मैं समझता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि कितनी वह रिलीफ इस में दे सकते हैं इस बात को देखें। सरकारी टैक्सेशन के कारण टैक्सटाइल मिल वाले भी परेशान हैं। और उपयोगी ता भी। कपड़ा महंगा हो रहा है साथ ही बिकता भी नहीं।

पांचवां अमेंडमेंट आइटम नं० 73 में सीमेंट के बारे में है। इस में मैंने 35 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 25 प्रतिशत की मांग की है। वैसे ही इसके दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हुए हैं। इससे और ज्यादा बढ़ने की संभावना है। छोटे लोग तो संभवत मकान निर्माण या रिपेयर का विचार भी नहीं करेंगे।

आइटम 23 ए में ग्लास-वेयर के संबंध में मैंने 35 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 25 प्रतिशत करने की मांग की है।

इसी तरह से एलुमिनियम और एलेक्ट्रिकल वुड्स इत्यादि के बारे में 15 प्रतिशत के स्थान पर 5 प्रतिशत करने की मांग की है।

आइटम 5(2) में जो स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में निर्मित बीड़ीज के बारे में 3 रुपया 50 पैसे

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

पर ड्यूटी रखा है उस के बजाय 2 रुपया 50 पैसा पर ड्यूटी रखने की मांग की है। इस के अलावा अदर बीड़ीज या हाथ से बनी साधारण प्रकार की के ऊपर से टैक्स को डिलीट करने की बात मैंने कही है। 80 पैसे पर ड्यूटी पूरी तरह से हटा देना चाहिए। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त की है कि बीड़ी के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का टैक्स का भार नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि हम इसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे। कमेटी बनाने की बात भी उन्होंने कही है जिस से कि किसी तरह उन को लाभ मिल सके और बीड़ी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स के ऊपर कोई असर न पड़े। साथ ही उपभोक्ता तथा बीड़ी कामगार कठिनाई में न पड़े। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के ऊपर कोई निश्चित आश्वासन वह हम को दें कि बीड़ी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स को रिलीफ देने की बात वह करेंगे। जिससे कि बीड़ी मजदूर कठिनाई में न पड़ें।

खाने की तम्बाकू के बारे में भी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने 10 प्रतिशत एडवेलोरम जो टैक्स लगाया है उस में भी वह रिलीफ देने की बात करेंगे और उस के ऊपर से टैक्स हटा लेंगे।

SHRI S. M BANERJEE I need not repeat those points which were mentioned by Dr. Luxminarayan Pandeya But I will deal with amendment Nos. 89 and 90. Before that, I would like to have an assurance from him He has been kind enough to exempt DMT from excise but not caprolactum I understand that it could be done by a notification One thing is very clear. 50 per cent excise is too much and the industry is going to be affected. It will effect the middle class. Today this sort of clothing is not very costly. They were costly in the initial stage but, later on, they have become cheaper. I hope he will give us an assurance on this point.

Then I come to beedi. If it is machinery operated with or without the aid of power, it is 80 paise per thousand and others 20 paise per thousand. I have seen the sad plight of the beedi manufacturers. There is so much competition among them and those who have got a monopoly control the market. The poor people, widows and others, who manufacture beedi in the villages are affected by this. I have already suggested that "20 paise" per thousand should be substituted by "five paise" and "80 paise" by "40 paise" I am not suggesting that it should be completely exempted. If you really want to get some gain out of this, let it be reduced from "80 paise" to "40 paise" in the case of machine operated beedis It should be reduced from 20 paise per thousand to 5 paise per thousand. I know the hon Finance Minister has given certain concessions at our request But it is understood that difficulties are likely to be circumvented by those persons Let it be circumvented by those persons Let him go to any State and find out what is happening where bidi is manufactured This was one of the demands which has been made by all Members of this House, whether belonging to this side or that side or to the centre even when you were not in the Chair.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I do not drink, I do not smoke

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I am not supportinng this question. As long as I am a Member of Parliament, I am smoking cigarette If I do not remain Member of Parliament, I may go back to bidi. I am only requesting you that I am reducing it from 80 paise to 40 paise and from 20 paise to 5 paise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The net has been spread very wide,

so far as taxation proposals are concerned. My amendments relate to some of the essential items like sugar, paper, cotton, tobacco and bidi We feel that so far as bidi industry is concerned, apart from what is manufactured with the machine, other bidis which are brought within the net of indirect taxation, it will affect the ordinary bidi workers who are very very poor in this country There is no doubt about that The are in object poverty There is competition They have not got facilities for work facilities for marketing, and facilities for any finance Therefore this will be much more than the last straw on the camel's back Therefore we appeal to the Finance Minister, so far as indirect tax on bidi is concerned to really consider favourably in reducing the incidence of taxation

We have already included petrol What havoc has been created in various spheres of the economy by the recent high increase in the excise duty is today very clear One automobile factory, the biggest one, is going to be closed down Almost that is the threat we find The number of cars has gone down

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER They are reducing excise duty on car

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Sir this is because of the high cost of petrol Perhaps that is one of the reasons Everybody admits it Therefore, these are the matters which I request the hon Finance Minister to consider favourably There is one other item, which I believe, for the first time, is being introduced as a residuary item Previously, it was not there On every item of manufacture now there will be duty I am not going into the question whether it has been legally incorporated or not But this is a sort of tax which will be imposed on every item of manufacture which is not specifically mentioned in the schedule to the Central Excise Act. Therefore, the incidence will be on common people. There is no doubt about that. There will be one per cent increase in all the items of consumption or items of use by the common people, and this will be a great strain Therefore, we are saying if you have to have such tax, then reduce the incidence, find out what is the effect of it and then you can increase it, if the country can bear it, if the people can bear it And on that basis, I have got this amendment and other amendments about sugar I have not tried to include all the items, I have tried to include those items which are essential As far as sugar is concerned it is very costly Even from the rationshops or at the controlled price one can hardly get it There is an unlimited price rise artificial price rise Therefore I am pressing this amendment and request the hon Finance Minister to consider it favourably

Shri C SUBRAMANIAM Let us take the sweet thing first sugar I am not increasing excise on the levy sugar Levy sugar is being supplied at the same rate As far as non-levy sugar is concerned, no doubt, we have increased the excise duty but, I am sure, the hon Member is aware that after increasing excise duty the prices have come down in the open market Therefore, there is absolutely no case of asking for exemption on the non-levy sugar to reduce the excise duty

With regard to cement, as a matter of fact, we banned the use of cement for various building purposes We have now removed the ban But, at the same time, it is better to have a greater excise duty so that cement is more discriminately use As a matter of fact, there are various other materials available to replace cement. Still we do not go for them because cement is available cheaply. Therefore, from that point of view also it could be justified.

[Shri C. SUBRAMANIAM]

Coming to bidi, I think, I have dealt with it in my reply. I have nothing more to say.

As far as the synthetic sector is concerned, I am surprised to see the most powerful loby ever functioning. Everybody, the extreme left the centre and the right, is pleading for concessions for the synthetic sector. I do not know what is in it. It seems to be a magic formula for the synthetic sector to have attracted all these sections. That is why I have gone into it. In spite of my convictions, I went against my own convictions in showing some reduction with regard to the synthetic sector.

Then, the hon. Member mentioned about caprolactum that whereas I have removed the duty on D M.T., I have still kept it on caprolactum. The reduction is only by way of notification. We shall constantly review it. This will have a link with the international prices I am taking that into account If there is a justification for reducing the import duty on that or excise duty here, I shall certainly look into it and, at the appropriate time, action will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the various amendments moved by Shri L. N. Pandeya, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Somnath Chatterjee to Second Schedule to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 41, 86, 87, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96 to 100 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 58, lines 22 and 23,—

for "Ten per cent, *ad valorem*", *substitute* "Two rupees and fifty paise per kilogram." (122).

For lines 26 and 27 at page 58, lines 3 to 31 at page 59 and lines 3 to 10 at page 60, *substitute*—

"18. RAYON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND YARN INCLUDING TEXTURED YARN, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—

(i) Fibres and Yarn, other than textured Yarn.	Eighty-five rupees per kilogram.
(ii) Textured Yarn produced out of base Yarn.	The duty for the time being leviable on the Base Yarn, if not already paid *plus twenty* rupees per kilogram.
(iii) Other Textured Yarn	One hundered and five rupees per kilogram."

Explanation I.—"Fibres and Yarn other than Textured Yarn", shall be deemed to inlude—

(i) man-made fibres;

(iii) Spun (discontinuous) yarn

(iii) spun (disontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content; and

(iv) man-made filament (continous) yarn that has not been processed to introduce crimps, coils, loops, or curls along the length of the filaments;

but does not include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.

Explanation II.—"Textured Yarn" means yarn that has been processed to introduced crimps, coils loops or curls along the length of the filaments and shall include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.

Explanation III.—"Base Yarn" means yarn falling under sub-item (i) of

this Item from which the Textured Yarn has been produced". (123).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

SHRI LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: I beg to move:

Page 63, line 17,—

for "Eighty paise" *substitute*—

"Fifty paise". (42).

Page 63,—

omit lines 19 and 20 (43).

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I beg to move:

Page 63, lines 17 and 18,—

for "Eighty paise per thousand" *substitute*—"Forty paise per thousand" (90).

Page 63, lines 19 and 20,—

for "Twenty paise per thousand" *substitute*—"Five paise per thousand" (91).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:*

Page 63, line 19,—

for "Twenty paise" *substitute* "One paise". (102).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put all these amendments moved by Shri L. N. Pandeya, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the Third Schedule to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 42, 43, 90, 91 and 100 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not stand in the way. But let me remind the hon Members that the debate on the Third Reading of the Bill should be confined only to arguments either in support of or for rejection of the Bill. Don't go into the details any further.

SHRI Dinen Bhattacharyya.

16 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I will be very brief. This point has been discussed here; still, I want to stress it regarding the impounding of 50 per cent of the dearness allowance....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This is not a general debate. (*Interruption*) I am not stopping you. It is my duty to point out....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is my duty also to point out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well. It is your duty. But here my

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

duty is to regulate the debate, and the least I can do is to see that you are relevant. And the relevancy here is, you can advance arguments to support this Bill or to reject it. The impounding of additional dearness allowance does not form part of this Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will be relevant.

Everybody knows—and I am sure the Finance Minister also will agree whatever he may say here; if he goes to the market, he will find this—that the price of every thing is going up. In spite of this, wage freeze has been imposed on all the employees. Moreover, 50 per cent of whatever additional dearness allowance they are getting is being impounded You are taking the money, but nobody is sure where the money is going If anybody, in the meantime, goes out of service, there is no guarantee that he will get that money My point is that, in spite of the rise in prices, because of the faulty calculation methods, the employees are losing. I am not speaking about the government employees, I am speaking about the ordinery workers working in jute mills, textiles and other mills They are guided by the data compiled by the Simla Bureau and it has been established by a Committee set up by the West Bengal Government that the method of calculation is faulty as a result of which the jute workers were losing, and are still losing, Rs. 63/- per month. In addition to this, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme has come. They have to lose 20 per cent of the dearness allowance

At the present moment I will simply request you to see that at least the workers concerned may know actually what is their account. The Provident Fund Commissioner has been given the charge of looking after that. The money is deducted by the employers. The worker concerned is not getting any receipt. Nothing of that sort comes from the Provident Fund Commissioner. In the meantime, many workers are going out and they are not sure whether they will get their money. I wanted to raise this because this is doing a serious injustice to all the employees whose money is being deducted every month.

Also the cost of living index is not neutralised fully. That aspect also must be looked into by the Minister because the method that is there is faulty. The real cost in the market is not reflected in the compilation of the cost of living index.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): While supporting the Finance Bill I want to make only one point. Our hon. Minister for Agriculture is also here This is in regard to the policy followed by the Government in regard to new sugar factories They have given concessions only to the old factories which produced last year In a way all the new sugar factories have exhausted their funds and are unable to pay even the interest on the monies borrowed I want to know the mind of the Government in this matter. We are expecting some rebate in excise so that they can at least wipe out their debate to the financial institutions. Last year they spent Rs 1 5 crores, this year it was Rs. 2 crores and next year it will be Rs 7 crores They should get some relief at the hands of the Government. The Finance Minister has not mentioned anything and I want a clarification from him

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): We were very pleased to hear the Finance Minister who spoke in a convincing manner on the various aspects of our economy. But I would like to submit a few points for his consideration. It is not meant for his reply.

Hyperinflation has taken the form of STAGFLATION which has produced a very serious economic crisis.

Recession at the moments in showing ugly figures. We know that the Government prefers to remain blind to the gluts of stocks now lying in the various industries like textiles, paper, cement, steel wagons and automobiles and the situation is so serious to-day that I feel that we have reached the saturation point where the Government cannot afford to remain blind for a long time

Similarly, on the question of price stability, the Government can certainly congratulate itself for having reduced the price index but again the Government will still have to take a series of steps to make it a parmanent feature of the economy and in this process, I would like to submit a ten-point programme for his consideration

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are making a speech

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL I am not making a speech I am just making some points

It is true that the rate of expension of money supply has been brought down from 15 to 6 per cent in 1974-75 It is equally true that the net bank credit in 1974-75 has been brought down by Rs 729 crores But this also we know that during the last six years, the rate of growth of the real national income has been only 2 4 per cent while this year the national income has hardly exceeded 1 per cent In this situation, if we are really keen in ensuring price stability, then, I would request the Finance Minister to consider that the annual rate of money supply should be kept within 4 per cent But, if the money supply is allowed to exceed 4 per cent, I am afraid inflation will have another bout in the near future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting the Bill or rejecting it?

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I am neither supporting nor rejecting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Third Reading. Either you support the Bill or reject it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He wants to strengthen the Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Secondly, I would like to say a word about the Rabi crop There is no doubt that the Rabi crop promises to turn out to be higher by 7 million tonnes, from 37 to 44 million tonnes this year At the moment the Government follows no realistic price policy for agricultural products Therefore, I would suggest that the farmer must be paid at least Rs 125 per quintal if we really want the procurement to be raised so that it can meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

Thirdly, I think the Finance Minister has rigtly pointed it out We must have a consistent policy to fight hoarding smuggling and black-marketing

Fourthly, the Government have not yet given its mind in respect of checking unproductive and non-plan penditure. This was one of the major worrying points I would request the Government to come out with some sort of a plan or white paper and take the country into confidence as to how the Government propose to cut down the unproductive and non-plan expenditure.

Fifth, I have already spoken about the rationalisation of our tax structure.

Sixth, Similarly I have also spoken about the necessity of evolving a rational credit policy and we feel that we should go into it and take steps to channelise credit to the priority sectors. This is also the Government policy but, somehow or other, the priority sector is being starved. This is the general feeling. I agree that a selective credit policy is the right policy to control money and credit but still it should be made

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

available to the priority sectors without any harassment and difficulty.

Seventh, the next point is about the revival of capital market i.e. to raise risk capital. I think Government has done nothing to revive capital. It is necessary for industrial revival.

Eight, there should also be reduction in excise duties on all essential items of consumption particularly those produced by small sector.

Ninth, those industries which now suffer from recession need fiscal relief I think Government continues to say that there is no recession That is not enough Recession is a hard reality of life which I feel Government should better accept and if it is accepted, Government should do something to create demand. I think five steps have to be taken to create demand. Those steps are:

1. Mass production at low cost.
2. Advertisement to attract buyers.
3. Credit to buyers.
4. Hire purchase system.
5. Excises duties should be reduced to half.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting it or opposing it?

श्री चूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : दो, तीन बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपने अपने जवाब में कहा था।

The total amount paid as over time allowance to Central Government employees belonging to Class II, III and IV is Rs. 46.26 crores during 1973-74.

आपने कई बार कहा है कि आप ओवर टाइम को डिसकरेज करना चाहते हैं। पी ए सी और ई सी ने भी इसके बारे में टिप्पणियां की हैं। 46 करोड़ आप इस मद में देते हैं। यह बढ़ता ही जाता है। इसको आप कम करें और इस पर रोशनी डालें।

आपने कहा है कि जो होटल इंडस्ट्री में इनवेस्टमेंट करेगा उसको टैक्स हालिडे 8 साल के लिए अर्थात् 1981 तक दी जाएगी। उनको आप मशीन आदि की तरह खरीद में रिबेट देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे जो आमदनी हो वह होटल में ही लगनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करते हैं तो यह से होने वाली आमदनी वे दूसरी कम्पनियों में लगा देंगे।

प्रायोरिटी इंडस्ट्री में धन लगाने वालों को जो दो लाख से ज्यादा लगायेंगे उनके वास्ते आपने वैल्थ टैक्स में कुछ छट दी है। इससे क्या फायदा होगा इसको भी आपको कंसिडर करना चाहिये।

गवर्नमेंट प्राविडेंट फंड के वास्ते आपने बोनस का प्राविजन किया है। लेकिन जो मजदूर अपना पैसा प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा करता है और मालिक भी उसमें करता है और जो एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम 1951 से लागू है उस पर भी आप इस योजना को लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं। वहां भी इसको आप लागू करें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the particular portion of the speech which hon. Finance Minister made when he was replying to our demand that the Central Government employees should be paid dearness allowance. He had raised a pertinent point when he said that this particular section of the employees should also try to help the country in bringing down the price. I agree with him. But may I request him to kindly consider my view point whether a time has not come when there should be some

parity between the public undertakings and the departmental undertakings. I am convincing the Government that the Central Government employees should not get less than the employees of the public undertakings. I am raising this point only because he understands the point. The question is here is of minimum salary and the Central Government employees have been denied of five instalments of D.A.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had dwelt on this. You had raised this when you spoke in the general discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never mentioned about parity at all. This is my first point. The minimum salary even to-day as per latest agreement in BHL is Rs. 265/- whereas in the Central Government it is Rs. 190/- Take a Class I Officer. I respect of Class I officer in the Government and the public sector corporation, for instance, the difference is of the order of Rs. 900. What I wish to submit is this. The fortune or misfortune of the country should be shared by all alike. If the Minister cannot reply today let him reply afterwards, but at least, let him consider these points very seriously.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Finance Minister's speech, to a large extent, has been satisfying. He has replied to many of the points which have been raised. But I should still like to raise a couple of new point. The first point I want to raise is, how he proposes to recover the tax arrears, whether any special efforts would be made during his Finance Ministership, to collect the arrears of two types, the general arrears and the disputed arrears. What are the figures of both these types of cases? I would like to have information on this point. What is it that he is doing by way of special measures, to see that the tax arrears in general are recovered efficiently and quickly?

Secondly, I want to ask about the economy measures which the Government have been taking. I want to know whether the Governmental efforts by way of eliminating wasteful expenditure are going on successfully.

Thirdly, about unemployment and poverty, I wish to stress once again what I had already said on an earlier occasion. Like the Economic Survey which precedes the Budget, would the Government of India present to this Parliament and through it, to the country two annual reports on the conditions of poverty and unemployment that obtain in our country. It is only when these facts and figures become available in a concrete way that we can have a meaningful discussion on the budget and economic matters, that we can offer constructive comments, suggestions, and criticisms on the financial matters and the ecomomy of the country.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Every year we have the Finance Bill and the Budget, but it appears that this Finance Bill is a mere routine work in the eyes of the Finance Ministry. This Bill is discriminatory and contradictory. I would like to say this on the Finance Bill and I am going to bring before this honourable House one of the most remarkable things that I have ever come across. This Bill is full of discrimination The tribes in India should be uniformly treated so far as income-tax is concerned. I wish to submit this: Don't divide the tribes on the basis of residence. What we find is this. They are being discriminated against on the ground of residence.

I wish here to refer to Section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act of 1961. In this Bill, this particular section has been altogether omitted, so that it does not even give scope for giving any amendment. I will read out this

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

relevant provision which is as follows:—

"In the case of a member of a Scheduled Tribe as defined in clause 25 of Article 366 of the Constitution, residing in any area specified in Part A or Part B of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (or in the State of Nagaland) or in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, (who is not in the service of Government. ."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is not part of the Bill.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (who is not in the service of Government—*now deleted*) any income which accrues or arises to him—

(a) from any source in the area or Union Territories aforesaid, or

(b) by way of dividend or interest on securities"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please sit down You have made your point Whether it is relevant or not, you have made the point

SHRI KARTIK ORAON I wish to submit this. So far as this particular section of the Income-tax is concerned, we have submitted a Memorandum to the Ministry of Finance signed by a number of Members of Parliament We want to remove this discrimination and this should have been incorporated in the Bill and the Finance Ministry cannot plead ignorance of this thing

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· What is all this, Mr Kartik Oraon? You have made your point.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON My point is this that we have to raise this in the highest forum of this Parliament

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER· Order please. Mr. Oraon, how are you being relevant? You are not talking on the Bill at all.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sir, I need your protection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

Nothing more, of what the hon. Member says will go on record. Now, the hon. Minister

SHRI KARTIK ORAON. **

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA rose—

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I cannot be allowing everybody There must be a limit I have called the Minister I have called Mr. Agarwal from your party Please do not insist

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM· Sir, I am glad that you have indicated the scope of the debate at the third reading stage Accepting the scope, I would only say that no case has been made out to reject the Bill Therefore, I would request the House to accept the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER· The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted

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16 23 hrs.

TOBACCO CESS BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next bill by Prof. D. P Chattopadhyaya—Tobacco Cess Bill.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess,

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President. **Not recorded.

of a duty of excise on virginia tobacco and a duty of customs on tobacco, for the development of tobacco industry and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The Tobacco Board Bill, 1974, which seeks to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the tobacco industry and for the establishment of a Board to be known as the Tobacco Board for that purpose, has already been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.

16.24 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair.]

In order that the Board may be able to discharge its functions, it is necessary that it should have necessary resources This Bill aims at providing such resources and is thus complementary to the former Bill which had received a wide measure of support from all sections in the House.

This Bill provides for the levy and collection by way of cess of the following duties of excise and customs for purposes of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:—

(i) a duty of excise at the rate of one paise per kilogram on virginia tobacco which is produced in India and sold at a registered auction platform; and

(ii) a duty of customs at such rate not exceeding one per cent *ad valorem* as the Central Government may specify, by notification in the Official Gazettte, on all tobacco, which is exported.

As explained in the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, the aggregate gross proceeds from the two duties, even when the duty of customs is levied at the maximum rate of 1 per cent *ad valorem*, could be estimated at about Rs. 75 lakhs and after deducting the expenses of collection, the net proceeds would be estimated at about Rs. 73 lakhs per year. The proceeds of the duties would first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and out of the net proceeds, such sums of money, as the Central Government may consider necessary will be made available to the Board after due appropriation by law to be made by Parliament in this behalf.

Having regard to the extensive nature of the functions which the Board is required to perform and the benefits to accrue therefrom to the growers and to the tobacco industry as a whole, the proposed levies and the revenue to be derived from the same are very nominal and yet necessary for the functioning of the Board. I, therefore, commend the Bill for the consideration of the House. In doing so I am confident that this Bill too, like its forerunner—the Tobacco Board Bill, will receive whole-hearted support from all sections in the House.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, we had been waiting since long for the constitution of the Tobacco Board. To maintain this Tobacco Board, that is, for the expenditure thereon, Government has come forward with this present Bill by providing a duty of excise at the rate of one paisa per kilogram on virginia tobacco which is produced in India and sold at a registered auction platform. It is a reasonable cess. People are not worried about the cess. What they are worried about and doubt is how far this Board will be able to benefit the growers. So far whatever Bill has been brought it has resulted in benefiting the traders and the middlemen. We are doubting—growers particularly—the Tobacco Cess Bill may benefit only the exporters or mercantile people. So, I would request the Government to

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

take special care so as to see that this Bill is implemented for the benefit of the growers. In this way I support this small tax. Government should take immediate action to constitute the Tobacco Board and it is requested that the Government may consider to take one or two Members of Parliament on this Board. The growers must be represented on this Board.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, तम्बाकू बोर्ड के गठन का विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय इस बात की सूचना इस प्रकार से दी गई थी कि बोर्ड का काम चलाने के लिये इस पर सैस भी लगाया जाएगा। ठीक उसी के अनुरूप यह तम्बाकू उपकर विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यद्यपि देखने मे यह बडा सरल सा विधेयक लगता है लेकिन इसके अलग-अलग खण्डो को देखने से पता लगता है कि इसमे काफी जटिलताए विद्यमान हैं। सेस जो प्रस्तावित किया गया है वह भी अधिक है। इस बिल के सेक्शन 3 मे यह बताया गया है कि .

"There shall be levied and collected, by way of a cess for the purposes of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, a duty of excise at the rate of one paisa per kilogram on virginia tobacco which is produced in India and sold at a registered auction platform"

इस विधेयक मे एक तरफ तो विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने की बात कही गई है, और दूसरी तरफ भारत में उत्पादित किसी भी प्रकार के तम्बाकू पर एड वेलोरम 1 परसेंट प्रति किलोग्राम कस्टम ड्यूटी लगाई गई है। इस प्रकार की दोहरी प्रक्रिया से तम्बाकू के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ।

हमारे देश में तम्बाकू उद्योग उतना विकसित नहीं है, जितना कि होना चाहिए। तम्बाकू बोर्ड सम्बन्धी विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय मंत्र महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि विदेशो में विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का एक्सपोर्ट न होने और अपनी मार्केट मे उसकी बिक्री न होने की वजह से उसका भारी स्टाक जमा हो गया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस बारे में काफी कठिनाइयां पैदा हो गई थी कि उसको किस प्रकार से बाहर भेजा जाये और उसका क्या उपयोग किया जाये, तथा कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जावे जिससे कि तम्बाकू उत्पादक जो कठिनाई मे पड गये थे उनकी कठिनाई हल हो। तभी यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि एक तम्बाकू बोर्ड बनाया जाये और तम्बाकू उत्पादको के हितो की रक्षा की जाये।

विर्जीनिया तम्बाकू का उत्पादन खास तौर से आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे होता है। गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश मे अन्य प्रकार के तम्बाकू पैदा होते हैं। तम्बाकू बोर्ड सम्बन्धी बिल मे अन्य प्रकार के तम्बाकू के एक्सपोर्ट की बात नही कही गई थी। लेकिन इस विधेयक मे कहा गया है कि अन्य प्रकार के तम्बाकू का भी एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा। इसके बावजूद इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यो और कारणो के विवरण मे यह जानकारी नही दी गई है कि अन्य तम्बाकू की कौन कौन सी वैरायटी एक्सपोर्टेबल है, किस किस वैरायटी को एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है और उन के उत्पादन और क्वालिटी मे सुधार की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में जिस प्रकार का तम्बाकू उपादित होता है, उस में से कितने प्रकार के तम्बाकू का एक्सपोर्ट होता है और उससे देश को कितनी आय होती है, वे डीटेल्ड स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में नहीं दी गई हैं। इसमें केवल इतना बताया गया है :

"In order to ensure that the said Board has the necessary resources to discharge its functions, this Bill seeks to provide for the levy by way of a cess of a duty of excise on virginia tobacco produced in India and also for the levy by way of a cess of a duty of customs on all tobacco which is exported."

ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि मंत्री महोदय सभी एक्सपोर्टेबल वैराइटीज की बात रखते। इस विधेयक में एक बड़ी विसंगति है। मंत्री महोदय असीमित अधिकार अपने अधिकारियो को दे रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय क्लाज 10 को भी जरा ध्यान से देखे, जिसमें कहा गया है :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer or other employee of the Central Government or against the Board or any officer or employee of the Board for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done."

पहले से ही यह मान लिया गया कि सम्बन्धित सरकारी अधिकारियो द्वारा किया गया, या किया जाने वाला, कार्य सद्भावना में किया गया है, भले ही वह ऐसे किया गया हो या नही। इस प्रकार की वाइड पावर्ज देना किसी भी प्रकार उचित नही कहा जा सकता है। इस पर मेरी आपत्ति है, और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के प्रावधान पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। साथ ही सेस का जो रेट रखा गया है वह भी अधिक है। यह तम्बाकू उत्पादको पर भारी बोझ होगा।

अतः यह आवश्यक है कि 1 परसेंट की कस्टम ड्यूटी को कम किया जावे, ताकि तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

तम्बाकू द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने की काफ़ी गुंजाइश है। तम्बाकू के विदेशी बाजार की खोज की जानी चाहिए। यू० के० और अमरीका आदि देशों में और अधिक तम्बाकू के एक्सपोर्ट की सम्भावना, पोटेंशलिटी, का पता लगाना चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि तम्बाकू पर जो सेस और कस्टम ड्यूटी इम्पोज की गई है, मंत्री महोदय उसको कम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी अफसरो को इतनी वाइड पावर्ज देना हितकर नही होगा। तथा मंत्री महोदय उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करेंगे। अन्त मे मैं यही कहूंगा तम्बाकू उद्योग के विकास की काफ़ी सम्भावनाए हैं। इसकी विभिन्न किस्मों की एक्सपोर्ट की गुंजाइश है जिससे हमें काफ़ी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है। मंत्री महोदय इन सभी बातो को ध्यान में रखते हुए कारगर कदम उठायेंगे तथा मेरे द्वारा उठाई गई बातो का समाधानकारक उत्तर देंगे।

श्री मलखान डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, हर छोटी छोटी बात के लिए कानून लाना कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था नही है। इस बिल से यह मालूम नही होता है कि यह एक्स इज ड्यूटी कौन इकट्ठा करेगा, उस के कलेक्शन पर कितना खर्च होगा, आदि। एक पैसा पर-किलोग्राम की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इसमे कहा गया है .

"a duty of excise at the rate of one paisa per kilogram on virginia tobacco which is produced in India and sold at a registered auction platform."

जब सरकार ने तम्बाकू बोर्ड बनाया, तो उसके साथ ही उस ने यह सेस क्यों नहीं लगा दिया ? जब बोर्ड का खर्चा चलाने के लिए पैसे की

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जरूरत थी, तो उसी बिल में यह सेस लगाने की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार एक अलग बिल ले कर आई है।

इसमें कहा गया है :

"Whoever wilfully or intentionally evades or attempts to evade the payment...."

उसको छः महीने की कैद या एक हजार रुपये जुर्माना होगा। इसकी रिपोर्ट कौन करेगा! इसकी जांच कौन करेगा ? क्या इसके लिए कोई अलग आफिसर होगा ? इसमे यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर किसी कम्पनी के एक अधिकारी ने कोई ग़लती की है, तो सारी कम्पनी उसके लिए जिम्मेदार होगी।

"Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed...."

The whole company will be held responsible. Later on;— **

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offences was committed without his knowledge .."

यह प्रूव करने का बर्डन उस पर होगा कि आफ़ेंस उस ने कमिट नहीं किया है। ऐसे ला से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है।

एक पैसा पर-किलोग्राम का सेस लगा कर जो 75 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा करना है, उसके कलेक्शन पर कितना खर्चा होगा, कितने अफ़सर इसके लिए रख जायेंगे, इन बातों के बारे में कोई इनफ़ार्मेशन नहीं दी गई है।

आगे कहा गया है :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer or other employee of the Central Government or against the Board or any officer or employee of the Board for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder".

इसका फ़ैसला कौन करेगा ? सरकार पहले से ही कोर्टस को डीबार क्यों करती है ? किसी ने गुड फ़ेथ में काम किया है या बैड फ़ेथ में किया है इसका फ़ैसला तो कोर्ट्स करेंगी। लेकिन हर एक गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट को प्रोटक्शन के लिए वह यह व्यवस्था कर देती है कि कोर्ट इसकी काग्नीजेंस नहीं ले सकेगी।

"which is in good faith done or intended to be done".

यह कैसा प्रोटेक्शन है ? एक आदमी जान-बूझ कर कानून को तोड़ता है, लेकिन सरकार यह कहती है कि उस को प्रोसीक्यूट नहीं किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वह एक गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट है और वह क्लाज 10 के द्वारा प्रोटेक्टिड है। इस तरह का कानून बनाने से बहुत दिक्कत होती है।

इस बिल से यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कितना रुपया किस परपज के लिये खर्च होगा और कलेक्शन किस परपज के लिए होगा।

इसमें कहा गया है :

"The duty of excise levied under sub-section (1), shall be in addition to any cess or duty leviable on virginia tobacco under any other law for the time being in force.

"The duty of excise payable... in respct of any virginia tobacco

sold at a registered auction platform shall be payable by the seller thereof to the person or authority prescribed in respect of such platform".

इस बिल में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि वह प्रेस्क्राइब्ड एथारिटी कौन होगी । एक पैसा पर-किलोग्राम इकट्ठा करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है । इसके बारे में रूल्ज भी बनाये जायेंगे । सारी पावर्ज डेलीगेट कर दी गई हैं । वह एथारिटी अलग से रूल्ज बनायेगी ।

जब तक रूल्ज न बन जायें, तब तक इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा सकता है । सब क्लाजिज में "इज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड" कहा गया है । यह छोटा सा बिल लाया गया है । जब इसके रूल्ज बनेंगे, तब इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा ।

मुझे यह देख कर बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे न जाने कितने बोर्ड बने हुए है । जब मिनिस्ट्री खुद कोई काम नहीं करना चाहती है, तो वह बोर्ड बना कर उस को वह काम सौंप देती है । वे बोर्ड आटानोमस होते हैं । अगर मिनिस्टर साहबान खुद बोर्ड के चेयरमैन बन जाये, तब तो ठीक है । वे बोर्ड अपनी मीटिंग करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें कोई डिसिजन नहीं होता है । कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में हैंडीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड आदि इतने बोर्ड हैं कि कामर्स में सारा खर्चा बोर्ड्ज पर ही होता है । मैंने देखा है कि ये बोर्ड किसी डिसिजन पर नहीं पहुचते है । मेम्बरों का टी० ए० और डी० ए० जरूर बन जाता है ।

अब एक पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए बोर्ड बनाया जाये । पहले एक टुबेको बोर्ड का बिल लाए और अब बोर्ड को चलाने के लिए नया बिल आ रहा है कि यह पैसा इकट्ठा करेंगे । फिर इस बिल के अन्दर भी क्या है कि सारी बातें प्रेस्क्राइब करने के लिए डेलीगेट कर दीं । कोई स्पेसिफिक बात उसमें भी नहीं कही है यह कह दिया कि रूल्ज बनायेंगे और उसके बाद उसकी पब्लिसिटी होगी । तो वह पैसा इकट्ठा करने के लिए मेरे ख्याल से वह जो तम्बाकू वाला था उसी में बढ़ा देते और उसी को रहने देते । आप बताइये कि इसमें कितना रुपया कलेक्शन के ऊपर खर्च होगा ? कितना रुपया बोर्ड की बैठक के ऊपर खर्च होगा ? यह जो 75 लाख रुपया है यह क्या बोर्ड के मेम्बर्स के टी० ए० और डी० ए० के लिए खर्च होगा या और किस चीज पर खर्च होगा ? क्या परपज है सरकार का इस रुपये को रखने का ?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अभी वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि हम टुबेको पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं इसलिए यह बीड़ी पर लगा रहे हैं और इधर तम्बाकू पर भी लगा दिया । यह परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं । इससे कहीं ऐसा न हो कि तम्बाकू उद्योग और बीड़ी उद्योग दोनों ही विपरीत रूप में प्रभावित हों और दोनों उद्योग संकट में पड़ जायें ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : हां तो यह भी बताइए कि यह क्या है ? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Hon. Members have made certain points and I shall briefly deal with them. Many of those questions were raised during the discussion on the Bill regarding the Tobacco Board itself. The fear expressed that the middlemen will continue to reap the harvest of the tobacco trade and industry will be taken care of. One of the main ideas for the formation of the board is to help the grower to see that in marketing his product he gets certain facilities and to grade the tobacco and also to see that certain benefits are given to him for export

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

purposes. I can assure the hon. Members that it will be one of the objectives of the board to curb and eliminate the role of the middleman.

Some Members suggested that the Board should not be given extensive powers. The Bill before the House has a limited scope. It is only to raise some resources for financing the functions of the Board. It has already been stated that the powers of the board will be consistent with the objects of the board The question of giving wide powers as also the question of curbing them, I think, are not justifiable fears We shall see that the powers of the board, whatever they are under the laws, are duly exercised in the interest of the growers

The hon. Member Shri M C. Daga wanted to know the details of the expenses and also expressed the hope that money would not be spent arbitrarily From the method of raising resources it will be clear that it is not Government's intention to give it more money or power than is absolutely called for We have also indicated that the expenses for the running of the Board should be limited it could not perhaps be correct to suggest or express a fear that the money raised will be spent for administrative purposes

SHRI M C. DAGA: How much money will be spent? The annual expenditure of board.

PROF. D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA: The expenses on collection of customs duties would be about Rs. 1.3 lakhs. Sir, the exact amount cannot be indicated just now, but it will be kept to the minimum possible. So, this suggestion of the hon Member is well taken care of. We do not want to raise a huge fund but even the fund that we raise is to be administered in a proper manner and suitable rules and regulations will be framed. So, these three points made out by the hon. Member will be borne in mind and when we administer the Board we will have to see to the finance part of it. That is all.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, he has not answered the question. I have put one question. He has not answered it. I have drawn his attention to these words: "anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done ..." I have not understood these words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात को कहा था कि मूल जो टुबेको बिल था उसमे वर्जीनिया टुबेको की चर्चा थी । वर्जीनिया टुबेको के अलावा किसी और तम्बाकू का उसमे उल्लेख नहीं है । उसी को एक्सपोर्ट करने के बारे में और उसके ट्रेड को आगे बढाने के लिए टुबेको सेस बिल लाया गया । लेकिन इसके सेक्शन 4 मे बताया गया है कि :

"4. (1) There shall be levied and collected by way of a cess for the purposes of Tobacco Board Act, 1975, a duty of customs at such rate not exceeding one per cent *ad valorem* as the Central Government may spcify, by notification in the Official Gazette, on all tobacco which is exported."

जब मूल टुबेको बिल मे ही नहीं है आल टुबेको वाली बात तो इसमें कैसे आ गई ? मत्री महोदय इसे स्पष्ट करेगे । वैसे मैंने स्वयं तब इस बात को उठाया था कि वर्जीनिया के अलावा दूसरी तम्बाकू भी बाहर भेजी जाये ।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने सेक्शन 10 वाली कही थी जिस पर डागा जी ने भी कहा— आर इण्टन्ड । टु बी डन अन्डर दिस एक्ट— माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसका स्पेसिफिक

जवाब दे कि यह क्या है ? क्यों अधिकारियों को असीमित अधिकार दे रहे हैं इसका दुरुपयोग होगा ।

PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA It is already there in the original Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on virginia tobacco and a duty of customs on tobacco, for the development of tobacco industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now, we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill I find that there are some notices of amendments from Mr B V Naik, Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Madhukar None of them is present here So, I find that there is nobody to move the amendments Now, the question is

"That clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title, were added to the Bill

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I am told that the half-hour discussion has been postponed So, this is a rare occasion when the business of this House has collapsed before the time, that is, by one hour and ten minutes I think it is to the credit of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he has been able to finish the business early

16 49 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 6, 1975/Vaisakha 16, 1897 (Saka)

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